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THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

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☞The speech of the venerable *Lafayette*, in the French chamber of deputies, concerning the violation of the rites of hospitality, at his house, at La Grange—has all the "fire of the flint" of the *American* revolution. He is, indeed, a wonderful man—and seemingly preserved, as if by miracles, for a guide and pattern, a beacon or a light, "in these our days."

☞Having, in the last number of the REGISTER, given the full and formal account of the grand military celebration and ball, in honor of nullification, at Charleston, South Carolina, including all the flourishes of trumpets, and other *wind* instruments used on that august occasion—we now insert another account of the affair, from the graphic pen of the editor of the "Portland Advertiser"—whose correspondence from Washington was so much sought after, and extensively published, during the late session of congress. We think that most of his "hits" are perfectly fair—and may be properly presented by way of offset to the pompous and awful statement which we have preserved concerning the things that had happened because of the gathering of *five hundred* volunteers, under brigadier general Hamilton, "commanding the *state troops* at Charleston."

☞It will be seen by a brief notice of the decision of the circuit court of the United States, for the district of Columbia, that Dr. *Watkins* has been discharged from his long, and cruel, confinement. Of the measure of *punishment* awarded, because of offences committed by this unfortunate individual, few persons complained—even though many believed that such punishment was inflicted with a severity beyond the law; but the proceedings had against him, subsequent to the expiration of the imprisonment to which he was sentenced because of the *criminal* part of his conduct, have excited a generous sympathy; for these proceedings were founded only upon a simple matter of debt—which, though it might have been incurred in crime, had been legally relieved of *that* part of its character in the punishment imposed. We are of those who never believed that Dr. Watkin's intended to make a permanent appropriation of public money, illegally, to his own private use—but his acts in this case cannot be further palliated or excused, nor has the penalty inflicted been found fault with. For years past, however, he has been closely and austerely imprisoned, because of a mere plea of debt—which it was perfectly known that he could not pay; and we rejoice in his release, that he may again mix in that society which he was so well fitted to adorn—and, in a rigid performance of all the duties of husband, father and citizen, lead all men to forgive, if all cannot forget, his momentary aberation from an honorable course.

We shall, probably, insert the opinion of the court at full length. It may become highly important to gentlemen of the bar, because of proceedings yet to be had—for that Dr. Watkins will claim damages, because of an imprisonment pronounced illegal, must needs be expected.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS AND PUBLIC DEBTS. We give place to a long and highly interesting report made to the house of representatives of Pennsylvania, on the state of the finances—less because of the information which it will afford to the people of that commonwealth, than on account of the instruction which it conveys to every thinking citizen of the United States. We are not prepared to say, for we do not believe, that *every* public work undertaken by Pennsylvania—road, canal and bridge, was wisely commenced and at the most proper time. Some, perhaps, have been authorised that *votes* might be obtained in favor of others,—and certain, of questionable utility, may have received the legislative sanction, that particular improvements, of undoubted importance, should be vigorously pursued; and we are also inclined to think that a sound economy would have directed the power of the state to the doing of fewer things at a time—by which it is probable that large sums expended for labor, or paid on account of interests, might have been avoided; still the general policy adopted and pursued will cause prosperity to abound; and millions disbursed, though not returning one per cent. to the treasury, may have been very profitably invested. The fears of some as to accumulations of a public debt, and the "glory" of others because that such debt has been reduced in their day, may be equally discreet or equally absurd—equally becoming the statesman, or equally suited to the prattle of an infant. When a debt incurred fairly represents a value obtained, it cannot be regarded as an incumbrance, even on an *individual;* but it is often wise in a *state* to incur a debt which shall yield no return to the treasury of the state, for its own liquidation—because of advantages conferred on the citizens of the state, whose aggregate of private wealth is the best possible evidence of public prosperity, and presents the surest means to satisfy demands on the treasury, as they shall occur—all kinds of private property being liable to public requisitions. "Financial prosperity," as it is called, may just as well shew national adversity as national success. The sage says, that "an *armed* people, and *unarmed* magistracy, is one of the best guaranties of liberty;" and so a low treasury and a wealthy population, may offer to the philanthropist the perfection of political wisdom. It is no matter what may be the amount of the debt of a state, or how low the state of its finances, provided that the money obtained has been expended in rendering solid benefits to the people of the state, because they can return it—and it is their duty, as well as their interest, to return it cheerfully, when needed. By certain of the improvements mentioned in the report before us, a "barren mountain," which *had* been as valueless to Pennsylvania as though its location were on Terra del Fuego, has been made to produce a business worth six hundred thousand dollars a year; which, in one way or another, is not only substantially added to the general wealth of the people of the state, but spreads itself, and CIRCULATES, and gives new spirit and life to other branches of business equally important—the profits on *all* which, interlocked together, constitute the resources of the state; and debts incurred, because of such *creations of value*, may be redeemed, whenever it is thought that the principal, scattered among the people, is less beneficial to *them* than the payment of interest is burthensome on the *state:* but until then, we regard it as both improvident and unwise to pay off such debt, unless in conformity with engagements that have been entered into. The richest lands, covered with the most valuable timber, or most luxurious harvests, may be comparatively worthless, because of charges for transportation to market. Some years ago a gentleman of Illinois informed us, that he had been compelled to grow and thresh twenty bushels of wheat, and expend the labor of one man and two horses, two days, in sending it to market, to obtain the five dollar bill which he remitted on account of his subscription to the REGISTER. And so it is that millions on millions of cubic feet of valuable timber have been destroyed by fire, as incumbering the ground—and millions of bushels of corn been suffered to waste on the fields where it grew—because that timber and grain would not bear the costs of transportation to market. If wheat, for example, being the staple product of a farmer—(that on which he relies to obtain *money*, certain sums of which he must have, in the present state of society), because that some road or canal has been made, [or on account of a manufacturing village which has been built and peopled], can be sent to market for 12½ cents less per bushel, [after paying the tolls, &c.] than theretofore—the farmer as much gains 12½ cents on every surplus bushel of wheat grown by him, as though its *price* were permanently advanced in that sum; and yet, such is the perversity of the human mind, or the gross amount of stupidity which prevails, that thousands would complain (in the case stated) if a *tax* of 6¼ cents were assessed on a bushel of wheat so carried to market, though the com-

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plainants were certainly benefitted in the same sum—for avarice will not acknowledge, nor folly see, that *money price* has relation to *real value*, only in the *means* afforded for paying that price. A large part of the people who inhabit the "crust" of this earth, seem to be as ignorant of this principle as they are of persons and things in the interior—no one having entered into and returned from capt. Symmes' "hole" to inform us of the state of affairs within. Foreigners often speak of high prices in our market, and they are excusable until they have had time to *measure* them by wages received or profits otherwise earned. Irishmen, when just landed, are oftentimes frightened when the equivalent of three or four shillings sterling is demanded for a bushel of potatoes, such as they might have obtained, at home, for less than one shilling. But because that potatoes have often sold for one dollar a bushel in our cities, equal to 5*s* Irish, we have not heard of any general want of food—yet in Ireland, when their price did not exceed 20 cents, or 10*d*. Irish, the bushel, hundreds of thousands of persons were in a state of actual starvation, and tens of thousands really died because of the mere want of potatoes. If the principle here stated had been understood by the people generally—there would never have been much opposition to internal improvements or domestic manufactures—because of their intimate connexion with agriculture and commerce. As examples,—the consumption of wheat (produced in the middle, southern and western states), by the working people of the eastern states, has been increased ten fold since the establishment of manufactories in the latter; and their whole demand for bread stuffs, so produced, is now probably about equal to twice the average amount of the whole foreign exportation, *so that the eastern consumption fixes the price of the entire quantity of wheat or flour made for sale*—and, it may be reasonably supposed, adds at least one dollar a barrel, thereby causing an INCREASED money price, or profit, to grain growers, in the large sum of ten or twelve millions of dollars a year—for it is manifest that, were those manufactories destroyed, New England would be driven back to the former state of things—when only the wealthy, as it were, consumed southern and western flour, because they only could pay for it; and the working classes, instead of being *consumers* of the bread stuffs of the south, would be driven into the necessity of *producing* them—and thus the wholesome interchanges of commodities which at present exist, and so powerfully add to the general wealth and happiness of the people of the United States, would cease; and, among other things, 150,000 tons of coasting vessels be thrown out of employment, their crews being compelled to make their own bread. New England now receives from other states, not less than the equivalent of two millions of barrels of flour a year. Her consumption, before the war, was hardly two hundred thousand. And so as to cotton; the states north of the Potomac, now using about 300,000 bales of cotton, of 300lbs each, *create a larger demand for that staple than is that of all the rest of the world, England excepted;* and it is well known that this home demand, for several years past, has fixed the price of cotton considerably higher than the first orders of English merchants allowed to be paid for the crops. With such facts before us, the advantages of the *home market* cannot be misunderstood; and if it is so that the farmer receives a dollar extra on every barrel of flour which he sells, because of the manufacture of cloth in New England—he can afford to pay three times more for eastern-made cloth than for that manufactured in Old England—because that he cannot pay for the latter with his flour, if put down to the lowest possible rate at which it can be made, instead of finding a safe and steady market for it at the high price.

Public debts are often compared with those of individuals, and are thought by some to have exactly the same character. This is a great mistake—and may be a fatal error. Individuals die—states do not. The profits of individuals are in selfish accumulations of wealth; but the profits of states have no sort of relation to the amount of money which remains in the treasury. If an individual expends 1,000 dollars on account of any thing which yields him no interest—the money is lost to him; but if a state makes some improvement which costs 1,000 dollars, yet not expected to return one dollar for interest into the treasury, the investment may be highly productive, because of an increased value given to the property of individuals, subject to taxation. The expenditure of ten millions on the canals of New York has added one hundred millions to the value of property of that state; and if those individuals who have been benefitted were called upon to pay the whole expense of the canals, they would still be gainers in the sum of ninety millions of dollars. The canals, if the property of individuals, must produce an interest on the money invested, to render them profitable; but the state may do away with the tolls altogether, and pay out of its treasury even the cost of superintendence and repairs, and still make these canals profitable, in causing the existence of a greater amount of assessable property—*the wealth of the people constituting the wealth of the state.*

A public debt may be either a national blessing or a national curse. Prejudice or passion—grave expositions in legislative assemblies, or senseless bawlings at electioneering meetings, cannot change the principle of things. A public debt may be wisely incurred, or unwisely paid off: but never unwisely incurred, if producing corresponding benefits to the people—or wisely paid off, if its amount, retained in the hands of the people *or returned to them*, is worth more than the sum of the interest which is payable on such debt. The rule, in this instance, will as well apply to individuals as to states. If a person is making six per cent. on a capital which he had borrowed at three per cent. his thriftiness would not be much admired should he pay off that capital—undesired by the lender of it, and without any moral or legal obligation to do so; but if his gains were less than three per cent. he would return the capital, of course, if he could. And yet, out of a sheer vain glory to pay off the national debt, we have seen a proposition seriously entertained of selling the stock of the bank of the United States, which yields six per cent. for the purpose of paying off an undemandable debt on which only three per cent. was chargeable. AND MANY THERE WERE WHO HUZZAED THEREAT!

What is called the "national road" has cost the U. States, let us say, three millions of dollars. This is lost to the treasury, at Washington; but the people of the United States gain not less than a million a year, on account of the reduced cost of transportations because of this road. The money then, expended in making the road, though it does not return one dollar into the treasury, is worth thirty-three per cent. per annum to the people; and the saving thus made to them is so much added to the amount of taxable property, or, at least, contributes, in its whole sum, to the general happiness.

There is another matter of no small consideration, when money is borrowed by the public for wholesome purposes: those who lend make a convenient and safe and profitable investment; and those who borrow cast it into the circulation. An extra million thus thrown among the business-people of a state, is turned and turned and turned, and perhaps does the work of twenty millions, if remaining in first hands. The working people pass it round rapidly, and it does good to somebody at every turn—the capitalist gives it only a slow motion, and the range of its benefits is confined to a few. In demonstration of this it may be mentioned, that, during a part of the time when the New York canals were being made, the rich state of Pennsylvania was in an atrophy, for want of a circulating medium—but the western parts of New York were full of bustle and business—and money. The difference between a slow and rapid movement of money, should be well understood by every one. There is an old and true saying, that "a nimble six pence is better than a slow shilling." As then, the borrowing of capital has a general tendency to made money "plenty"—the refusal to borrow, or hasty returns of capital borrowed, may make money "scarce." It may be as much a sound economy to borrow, as to repay. Had the United States made the Erie canal before the late war, and rendered it toll free for ever, double its cost would have been saved in charges for transportations only—to say nothing about the loss of life and amount of suffering endured by our gallant army on the northern frontier, and the procrastination of hostilities in that quarter.

But now and then a *mania* prevails to pay off a public debt—and great credit is given to persons who have just the same merit in the matter as the errand boy in the office of the REGISTER, who often takes up a note at the

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bank; but the boy has not yet said, we believe, that *he* paid 500 or 1,000 dollars for the editor! If we had caught him in an act of childishness, we might have taken him on our knees, and said—

"Little Jackey Horner,
"Sitting in a corner,
"Eating a peice of Christmas pye;
"Who poked in his thumb
"And pulled out a plumb,
"And said, *what a great man am I.*"

Telling him, that if *we* had not provided the money, he could not have paid the note, any more than "Jackey Horner" have pulled out a "plumb," if somebody had nt put it into the pie! We have not heard of a president of the United States, or secretary of the treasury, who has given has own money, or abated one cent of his own salary, to pay off the national debt, and *guess that we shall not.* Until that happens, the president and secretary deserve no more credit for paying the debt than is due to the errand boy for the safe carriage of our money to bank, and because of an application of it, as *ordered*—instead of losing it on the way, or expending a part of it for gingerbread and molasses beer—to satisfy his own appetite for sweet things, or quiet the cries of some filthy urchin bawling for pap—pap—pap.

THE CHOLERA. The amount of deaths reported at Matanzas has been exceedingly exaggerated. Instead of two hundred a day, they have hardly amounted to twenty; and the latter would seem pretty severe in a place containing only about 10,000 inhabitants.

Deaths at Havana, April 2—about 80. Another account of the 5th, puts the number down at five hundred!

Many cases of cholera have appeared at Key West The garrison and many of the inhabitants had left the island for the main land.

This fearful disease has broken out afresh in Ireland. On this subject the New York Commercial Advertiser says—Agitated by demagogues—assailed, plundered and kept in constant terror by the Whitefeet marauders—impoverished by absentee landlords—borne down by poverty in all its forms of destitution—and threatened by the government with military law in place of the ordinary tribunals of civil justice, the miserable people of Ireland are now suffering under the awful scourge of the pestilence. The details are appalling. "Never," says a letter from Limerick of the 15th of March, "was there any thing like the state of the surrounding country. The cholera has spread all around. The reverend Mr. Noonan, curate of Knockany, was here to-day to purchase coffins, there not being hands enough in that place to make them. At hospital to day, the parish priest and twelve of his flock are dead of cholera. Forty persons were attacked last night with the pestilence, out of which the above number fell in a very few hours to its malignant fury. Poor Dr. O'Connell said mass yesterday, and appeared to enjoy excellent health. The manner of his death (being taken off in three or four hours), has created a general feeling of regret and consternation through the surrounding country. Kilmallock, too, is nearly as bad. Bruree is totally deserted; Fedamore attacked at all points; the rev. Mr. McCarthy, the parish priest, and his coadjutor, have been called out of bed to attend the sick and dying, eleven nights in succession. In short, the panic through the country far exceeds any thing within the memory of man."

Kilmurry, Ibraickane, and Seafield, in the county of Clare, have been likewise visited with the disease; and as if to provoke its rage, the deluded inhabitants refuse to go to the hospitals where every necessary is provided, but perish in their own miserable dwellings. Upwards of sixty deaths out of seventy-three attacked, have occurred in Kilmallock. Of those who were affected, seven remained under treatment, and only six have recovered. In several other places in that part of the kingdom, the disease was extending.

GOOD OUT OF EVIL. The following is extracted from an ordinary business letter to the editor, from one of the most industrious and thriving citizens of [West] South Carolina.

"Although I am sorry to see you, among other friends of 'American industry,' *despairing*—yet I am more than gratified to find the rapid advancement of the principles of the system in this section of country. Six years ago, I stood alone and unaided on the subject; but now, wherever I turn my eyes I find minds of congenial feelings and principles; and I still hope to see the day when all the upper country of this state, or at least majorities in each district, advocating the principles you have so long contended for. The man who now advocates a 'protective tariff' here is in no danger of a coat of tar and feathers, as a few years ago was the case. The late great political excitement has aided much to enlighten the people, by causing them to examine for themselves."

STEAM ENGINES. The "Pennsylvania Advocate," published at Pittsburg, says—We learn that F. A. Bemis & Co. of this city, steam engine makers, manufactured, and a few days ago forwarded to Greensboro', North Carolina, *via Baltimore*, a steam engine for a cotton manufactory, to be erected in the town of Greensboro', in North Carolina! This incident, is worthy of notice, for two reasons—first, for the reason that our engine makers must be greatly superior to those in the Atlantic cities, else the expense of transportation would be saved—second, it shows that the manufacturing system is attracting attention even in a slave holding state.

[☞This brings to recollection an admirable *"free trade" fact*—which is thus referred to in the very interesting and able report of the committee of the New York Convention concerning manufactures of iron and steel:

"To the report of the select committee of the senate of the United States, on the subject of iron, is appended, among other papers, one in which it is stated, that 'it is now ascertained that the superiority of England over France is entirely due to the cheapness of iron: a six horse steam engine, for instance, in France, costs on the average, at least 500 *dollars more than in England*, owing to the cheapness of iron in Great Britain—*It is still dearer in the United States than in France.'*

"Here it is asserted that a six horse power steam engine costs 500 dollars more in France than it does in England, and that it is still dearer in the United States than in France. Now it so happens, that in the United States, at Pittsburg, a steam engine of that power, can be put up, ready for action, for the identical sum of 500 dollars."]

U. S. BANK STOCK. Sales of 170 shares at the New York stock exchange on Monday, at 112, on time and interest.

The outcry against the bank still continues. Column after column of matter is cast against it—like straws against the north west wind! And we observe that, at a little meeting held in Frederick, Maryland, it has been gravely resolved that "the secretary of the treasury would be fully justified in withdrawing the public deposites from it!" Half a dozen resolution-makers know a great deal more about the interests of the United States, than three-fourths of the members of both houses of congress.

The Merchants and Planters bank, at Augusta, Geo. has failed—and we have ugly reports about another bank in the interior of New York. If the public confidence is shaken because of such occurrences, one bank will fall after another, like a row of bricks placed "on end," by boys in their play. There are too many of them.

EMIGRANTS. A ship arrived at Baltimore on Wednesday last, with 150 emigrants from Bremen. It is expected that an unprecedented number of persons will reach the United States, from Germany, in the present year. In general, they are most heartily welcome—exactly the kind of people that we need, "provided" the industry of the country is excited and prosperous—for they are of sober and industrious habits; but we have been occasionally annoyed with cargoes of apparently former paupers, or common beggars—and have had to dismiss from 12 to 20 of them in a day. The late law of the state, may, perhaps, abate this nuisance.

RHODE ISLAND. A governor of this state has, at last, been elected—John Brown Francis has beaten gov. Arnold by about 700 votes—at the fifth trial to elect! Mr. A. was *the* "national republican" candidate—Mr. F. is also said to be a "national republican," but was supported by the Jackson and anti-masonic parties united, and by some national republicans.

CONNECTICUT. Result of the late election.

For governor—J. S. Peters, (nat. rep.)	9,212
H. W. Edwards, (Jackson),	9,030
Z. Storrs, (anti-mason),	3,250

Representatives in congress.

National republican.		*Jackson and anti-mason.*	
Mr. Barber	10,131	Mr. Judson	7,469
Young	10,045	Hollabird	7,229
Ellsworth	10,064	Porter	7,376
Huntington	9,449	Simons	6,894
Foot	8,029	Wells	6,842
Tweedy	7,845	Clark	6,867

So Messrs. Barber, Young, Ellsworth and Huntington, are re-elected, and Messrs. Foot and Tweedy take the places of Messrs. Ingersoll and Storrs.

Mr. Huntington lost 564 votes, because of the omission of W.—designating his middle name; and Mr. Edwards lost a few on the same account.

The vote was a short one. In November election for electors of president it stood thus—

Clay	17,518
Jackson	11,041
Anti mason	3,335
	31,894

Now the votes for governor amount only to 21,492, and the two highest on the list of (opposing) congressional candidates obtained only 17,580 votes—or only 62 more than was given to the "Clay ticket," alone, in November last.

It is stated that there is a Jackson majority in both branches of the legislature, and, as there was no choice made of a governor, it is supposed that Mr. Edwards will be elected.

MARYLAND. We regret to observe that our much valued friend, Dr. *B. I. Semmes* will not be again a candidate for congress. He has long been in feeble health—and great care and much regularity in living, seem absolutely necessary to his be-

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ing amongst those who love him. He has retired from public life, and bidden an "affectionate farewell" to his late constituents, of Prince George and Anne Arundel counties. In his farewell he says—

"The frequent exercise of the 'veto-power,' to which the present administration has been addicted, certainly to an extent never contemplated by the framers of our constitution, must have awakened your serious apprehensions for the safety and success of our republican institutions. This delicate prerogative, which should be a novelty in the operations of our government, has, by the use of the present chief magistrate of the nation, being reduced into ordinary practice, and threatens to change the entire character of the government. For, if the executive department is to be paramount to and control every other department of the government, it is perfectly immaterial by what name our institutions are called—the government is essentially a despotism; and this seems to be the consummation to which we are now hastening. Nothing but the virtue and intelligence of the people, can save us from so deplorable a catastrophe."

VIRGINIA. The Richmond Enquirer, speaking of the elections which are now going on in Virginia, says, "there will be a decided and overwhelming majority in the next legislature against nullification. Virginia is true to the back bone. She goes against the mad politics of South Carolina. She is devoted to the RIGHTS *and to the* UNION *of the states.*"

In the strongly contested congressional districts the results are yet chiefly unknown, except that Mr. *Mercer* and Mr. *Craig* have been re-elected; and Mr. *Chinn* has beaten Mr. Talliferro, by 40 votes. It is believed that Mr. *Stevenson* will be re-elected, and that Mr. *Loyall* will beat Mr. *King*, in the Norfolk district. Particulars hereafter.

The following are the representatives in congress ascertained to be chosen—Charles F. Mercer, Joseph W. Chinn, Edward Lucas, William S. Archer, John Y. Mason, Nath. H. Claiborne, William F. Gordon, John M. Patton, and John Randolph.

INDIAN HOSTAGES. *From the Washington Globe of April 24.* The distinguished Indian warriors, Muk-ka ta-mish-a-ka-kaik, (*Black Hawk*); Waw ba kee shik, (*Prophet*); Na pope; Pamaho; Na-sin-ew-is-kuck, (Black Hawk's eldest son); Pa-wa-sheet, (adopted son of the Prophet), have arrived at the seat of government from Jefferson barracks. They were conducted thither by lieut. Alexander, of the army, in conformity with the instructions of the government.

We understand that these celebrated chiefs of the Sac and Fox tribes are held as "hostages for the future good conduct of the late hostile bands," in conformity with the 7th article of the treaty of fort Armstrong, made by these confederated tribes, on the 21st of September, 1832, and by major general Scott and governor Reynolds, on the part of the United States.

These Indians are now on their way to fort Munroe, with the view to their greater personal convenience and accommodation. The facilities for escape at their recent place of confinement, near St. Louis, being near their native forests, required such restraints over their persons and liberties, as would not, perhaps, comport exactly with our institutions, or be agreeable to the president; hence, their removal to the Atlantic border, which must greatly ameliorate the present situation of these misguided and unfortunate men of the woods, as now, at fort Munroe, they comparatively may be at large, or restricted only to the limits of that great work. Here, too, they may see the "blue face of ocean smile," and if the scene be less congenial to their nature than their own green prairies of the west, yet, perhaps they may be reminded of the boundless tract on which, in days that have gone, they had been accustomed to roam.

We understand that this disposition of *Black Hawk*, and the hostages named in the treaty, is specially provided for by an act of congress, from which, as it is at hand, we will give the extract:

"For the expenses of twelve prisoners of war of the Sac and Fox tribes, now in confinement, and to be held as hostages, under the seventh article of the treaty with the Sacs and Foxes, of twenty-first of September, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, embracing the cost of provisions and clothing, compensation to an interpreter, and cost of removing them to a place where they may be kept in safety, without being closely confined, the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars."

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL. *The Richmond Compiler says*—We understand that the president of this company has called upon the treasurer of Virginia, for an advance on the instalment of $250,000, authorised by the last legislature to be contributed on the part of the state. Much the greater part of the appropriation on the part of Maryland, to the same company, will be made by the next month.

The work is said to be in rapid progress. More than 4,500 hands and 800 horses are employed upon its different branches—and at least 9,000 lbs. of powder a week are consumed in blasting rocks. It is expected that the line from the mouth of the Tiber, up to Harper's Ferry, a distance of 64 miles, will be completed in the month of May—and the whole line, more than 100 miles, within three and a half years short of the time allowed by the charter.

AN AWFUL AFFAIR. The brig Sultana, Willis, arrived at Baltimore on Tuesday last, in fifty-five days from Rio de Janeiro, which place she left on the 24th of February. Captain Willis informs us that prior to his sailing, two English ships had arrived at Rio de Janerio, having on board about *seventy* persons whom they had picked up at sea. From their statement, it appeared that the British ship Britannia, bound from England to Van Deiman's land, with upwards of two hundred convicts on board, accidently took fire at sea, while the mate was drawing liquor from a cask in the run and burned to the water's edge. More than a hundred persons, men and women, perished in the flames. After the vessel took fire, the crew and some of the passengers constructed rafts, on which about seventy embarked and were fortunately saved from a watery grave by the timely approach of the two vessels above alluded to. On their arrival at Rio de Janeiro, a subscription was opened for the relief of the sufferers, and about $4,000 had been raised when the Sultana sailed.

It will be recollected that the wreck of a burned vessel was fallen in with some time since, by the ship Martha at New York, with a number of dead bodies floating near it. Among the surmises then made as to the identity of the ship, was one, that the wreck was that of a convict ship from England. It is probable that this is the same vessel. [*American.*

WEST POINT. We learn that major [lieutenant colonel] De Russey, of the United States engineer corps, one of the earliest and most distinguished *eleves* of the military school at West Point, has been appointed superintendent of that institution in the place of colonel Thayer, resigned. Colonel Thayer, notwithstanding his resignation, does not retire from the service, but is to be employed at some other station. [*Evening Post.*

NEW YORK POST OFFICE. *From the N. Y. Gazette of the 16th inst.* The recent discussions in the newspapers relative to a contemplative change in the internal arrangements of the post office in this city, have induced us to make some inquiries as to the amount of labor performed in this important department, and the facts which we are about to lay before the public, will satisfactorily show that the number of clerks ought to be increased, not by the introduction of inefficient persons, but by the selection of two or three active intelligent young men, who would, in time, acquire sufficient experience to enable them to be of essential service. We will here state the amount of letters received at the post office for the last six days, ending on Saturday evening, viz:

City delivery	21,929
One cent letters	3,000
Letters for distribution	7,670
Ship letters	23,021
Letters received through the box for distribution, averaging 9,000 per diem,	54,000
Making a total of	109,620

Of this large number, 35,219 were delivered in this city, and the remainder forwarded to every part of the country. When it is taken into consideration that each of these letters was handled six or seven times for the purpose of marking, assorting, delivering, mailing, &c. it will be equal to the handling of *seven hundred thousand letters.* Moreover the number of newspapers passing through the office amounts to a million per month. It is therefore evident that more aid is necessary, and we hope the postmaster general will order additional clerks, a measure which is emphatically demanded as an act of justice, not only to the gentlemen who now perform their duties at the expense of their health and constitutions, but to the mercantile community also, who contribute so largely to the support of this important department of government.

IMPORTANT LAW CASE. The following goes to the establishment of principles very important to the public.

Extract of a letter to the editors of the Philadelphia Sentinel, dated Harrisburg, April 17, 1833.

A very important trial has just terminated in the circuit court here before judge Rogers. It is said to have been a new case in Pennsylvania, and the decision settles probably, a very important principle. The cause was that of *John Bolton vs. Colder & Wilson*, stage proprietors. The facts appear to have been these. The stage from Reading to Harrisburg, belonging to Colder and Wilson, on its way to the latter place, stopped at Kuhn's tavern, on the 4th of Feb. 1832, the object of which was to give the horses drink. While standing there, John Bolton passed, in the same direction, in a dearborn wagon. The stage overtook the wagon, about half a mile from the place.—Bolton took the left of the road, and approached the bank, as near as was safe for him. The stage proceeded on in its usual speed, and without turning to the right or left—caught the hind wheel of the dearborn, upset it, and broke the thigh of Mr. Bolton, and left him entangled in such a way that he must have perished, had not the passengers, at some distance prevailed on the driver to stop, when they went back and relieved him, by righting the wagon, placing Bolton in it, and one of them driving it to town. Bolton lay some weeks, under the doctor's hand—endured great suffering—is yet a cripple, and in all probability will remain so all his days. Bolton brought suit, in the court of common pleas of Dauphin county, against Colder and Wilson for damages—the cause was arbitrated, and an award of 75 or 80 dollars rendered in favor of Bolton, from which he appealed, and removed the cause into the circuit court. On Tuesday it was taken up for trial—the testimony was closed yester-

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day, before dinner—the cause was argued in the afternoon—the jury was charged between 6 and 7 o'clock, and this morning at 9 o'clock, a verdict was rendered, in favor of the plaintiff, for twelve hundred dollars damages, and six cents costs. The damages were laid at $5,000. The counsel for the defendants moved for a new trial, for six several reasons, which they assigned—all alleged to be errors in the decisions of the court—which being refused, an appeal was taken to the supreme court, upon the same ground.

If the decisions in this case be confirmed, (and little doubt exists but they will) they establish regulations, not generally known, but which it is important the public should know.—They are these; that a stage has no rights upon a public road, superior to any other vehicle. That in meeting each other, all carriages are bound to keep to the right—but that no carriage is bound to give any part of the road for another to pass it, at a swifter gait—that is, that a wagon, or cart, or dearborn, or gig, or sulkey, is not bound by law to turn aside, to let a swifter vehicle pass which may happen to overtake it. So that a swifter carriage, if it sees its way clear, may pass a slower one, on either side, but must be responsible for damages—nor can it, by right, force the one before it, to turn out. And a driver is identified in law, as the owner, and the proprietor of a stage is as much responsible for the acts of his driver, connected with the stage, as he would be if he were driving himself.

I understand, this case will be reported at large, for the papers.

Counsel for plaintiff—*D. Krause* and *J. A. Fisher*—for defendants—*J. B. Weidman* and *John M. Foster.*

As it should be. The Montreal Gazette of the 11th inst. announces the arrival in that city of captain Back and his party. Captain Back, it is said, speaks in the most enthusiastic terms of the attentions he received from the citizens of New York during his stay there, and of the liberality of the custom house department in declining to receive any duties on articles belonging to the gentlemen attached to the expedition. The party are to leave Montreal for the interior, about the end of this month.

☞Captain Back was certainly most kindly and respectfully received and entertained in New York, by all parties, and on every occasion; but as Englishmen, generally, are apt to suppose that all "out-landish" people are in duty bound to pay homage to their "nobility,"—it is pleasant to meet with a man who, being a *gentleman* himself, can appreciate gentlemanly actions in others—though beyond the reach of the sound of "Bow Bells"—though they never saw Gog and Magog, heard a cock neigh, or "bagged" an owl for "game."

BRIEF NOTICES.

The Roman Catholic cathedral church in Baltimore, was robbed in the night of the 18th instant, of sundry candlesticks and crucifixes, &c. in the belief, perhaps, that they were of gold. But the total loss of property did not exceed the value of 150 or 200 dollars—and the thieves will not find it easy to convert the articles stolen into money, undetected.

There have passed through the Chesapeake and Delaware canal during the week ending the 13th inst. one hundred and forty-eight vessels. Seventy three from the Delaware, and seventy-five from the Chesapeake.

The Norfolk Herald states that the Methodist Protestant congregation have purchased the only theatre in that place, with the intention of converting it into a place of worship.

The Pennsylvania Advocate says—It is stated in the eastern newspapers, that judge Holmes, who recently died at Haddam, in Connecticut, was a member of the legislature of that state for sixty sessions. We heard of a member of the Massachusetts legislature, who held his seat for forty years in succession. He maintained his popularity by always voting in the negative. If a bad law was passed, his name was always found among the nays—if a good law, no inquiry was made as to who voted for or against it. More men acquire and retain popularity by negative than by positive qualities.

[The venerable *Nathaniel Macon* voted for the declaration of war against Great Britain, in 1812—but, we believe, voted against nearly all the bills, (if not every one of them), which freely appropriated money to carry it on—or declined voting altogether.]

On Sunday morning last, at about 7 o'clock, the store of Messrs. Monteith, Market street, Baltimore, was entered by false keys, and robbed of watches and jewelry, to the value of about 6,000 dollars. This store is in one of the most public places in the city.

The secretary of the navy, accompanied by col. Henderson, of the marine corps, is now on a tour of inspection, and left Louisville, Ky. on the 14th instant, for New Orleans, Pensacola, &c.

The journey between Baltimore and Philadelphia, was lately made in the Citizens Union Line, in eight hours fourteen minutes. One would suppose that this is going "fast enough." We have been more than two days and nights making this journey.

It is given out that the president will commence his eastern tour about the 1st of June. The vice president has proceeded to the north, stopping some time both in Baltimore and Philadelphia. He will probably join the president at New York.

Major Heard, who made the outrageous assault on Mr. Arnold, of Tennessee, as he was leaving the capitol in June last, has been recently discharged on his own recognizance of 500 dollars. The account says, he is considered insane, and was not put on his trial.

The steamboat "William T. Barry," a mail boat which plies between Mobile and New Orleans, was run ashore at the Bayou la Batre, on the 5th instant, to avoid sinking, being riddled by worms. The Mobile Mercantile calls her the *new boat*.

The ice yet remained firm on lake Erie, at Buffalo, on the 17th inst. but was expected to give way in a few days. The upper part of the lake was navigable about the 10th of the month.

In six days, ending on the 18th inst. the tolls on the Pennsylvania canal, received at Harrisburg, amounted to $2,196 15½. Business is said to be equally brisk on other canals.

A want of the usual floods in the Susquehannah, has prevented a vast amount of produce from descending—especially lumber.

Portsmouth, Ohio, and Batavia, New York, have recently suffered much damage by fire.

The navigation of the St. Lawrence, from Quebec to the sea, opened on the 12th inst.—though large quantities of ice was still floating in the river.

The Political Examiner says—The facilities of the intercourse of our citizens with Baltimore, have been greatly increased, within a few days. By the new arrangement, a person may leave Frederick at 4 o'clock, A. M. arrive in Baltimore at 11, transact business until half after four and return to Frederick by 11 at night.

[That is—travel 120 miles without fatigue, and have 5½ hours for business, and 5½ in bed, (at home), in 24 hours.]

FOREIGN NEWS.

From Paris papers to the 23d March.

There was a report that Ibrahim had taken possession of Smyrna. The French and English are very desirous of making some arrangement between the Turks and Egyptians, which may enable the sultan to dispense with the Russian army and navy, so *generously* offered for the defence of his territories. A sketch of the terms that have been proposed to Ibrahim are published, which it is thought that Mehemet, his father, would accept, and recal his victorious army. According to this project, a part of Syria—the districts of St. Jean d'Acre, Jerusalem and Tripoli, are to be added to the pachalic of Egypt, which is, however, to acknowledge the sovereignty of the sultan. The Turks at Constantinople were flattering themselves with the hope of a speedy peace.

The prosecutions of certain editors at Paris, do not make it appear that the liberty of the press is on a much better footing than it was under the Carlists.

The naval force of France in the Mediterranean is to be increased.

Prussia is very anxious for a settlement of the disputes between Holland and Belgium. The budget of her war department *is* oppressive. In 1831 it amounted to 49,750,000 thalers, which is double that of ordinary times.

According to letters from Corfu, king Otho has already appointed six Greeks to be generals.

A royal Spanish decree has issued authorising Don Carlos to visit Portugal, together with his wife (sister of Miguel) and her son.

The war in Portugal is not active. Neither party seems able to render much injury to the other.

We have late accounts from Mexico. Gen. Santa Anna has been elected president, receiving all the votes but one. Fears are expressed, however, that the peace of the country will soon be again disturbed.

BRITISH COLONIAL SLAVERY.

In the house of commons, March 19.

On Mr. *F. Buxton* being called upon by the *speaker*.

Lord *Althorp* said he had to request his honorable friend not to bring forward the motion of which he had given notice, respecting colonial slavery, at the present moment. As ministers had intimated their intention of preparing some measure on this subject, he thought that the honorable member could not do any thing more advantageous to the question itself than to postpone his motion until he heard what were the plans his majesty's ministers had in contemplation.

Mr. *F. Buxton* said that no gentleman was more conscious than himself that it would be far better that this great question should be taken up by government than by any individual member of that house and he was ready on the present moment to postpone his motion upon two conditions—1st, that ministers would be prepared with a plan for the entire and immediate extinction of slavery; and 2d, that they would name the day that they would introduce the plan to the house. It was indispensable that the question should be settled in the present session, and by that house, or it would be settled in another place in a far more disastrous way. Therefore; however obstinate he might appear, and however painful it might be for him to resist the requests, both public and private, which had been made to postpone the question, he felt compelled to proceed at once with the motion, unless government fixed a day on which they would be prepared to explain their plans with respect to colonial slavery.

Lord *Althorp* said it was impossible for him to comply with one of the conditions mentioned by the honorable member; but with respect to the other—that government should fix a day in which they would bring forward their question—he certainly had no objection to state that government would be prepared on Tuesday, the 23d of April, to state the views they took on the

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subject. Of course he could not at the present time state what the plans were which his majesty's government had in contemplation.

Mr. *F. Buxton* said, that in reference to the words "entire and immediate extinction of slavery," as used by him, he perhaps had expressed himself rather unguardedly, because one of the great objects he had in view was the safe and satisfactory settlement of the question—(Hear, hear). With the promise given by the noble lord he was perfectly content, and should therefore withdraw his motion.

The following is copied from the New York Journal of Commerce. It is another beautiful commentary on JOHN BULL's honorable liberality and *consistency*, in the matter of negro slavery. But John is infallible! Every thing is right or is wrong, as the "maggot bites him." He preaches "free trade" for American use, and will not give tapes and bobbins for American *flour!*

The acting committee of West India planters and merchants in London have drawn up a documentary history of the origin and progress of slavery in the West Indies, and submitted a copy of the same to each member of the British parliament. The sum of the whole matter is, that the slave trade was urged upon the colonies by the British government; that various attempts were made by the colonies to check the importation of slaves, by legislation, remonstrances, &c. but that such attempts were uniformly resisted by the government of the mother country, until at length, in 1775, an order was issued by the king to the following effect:

"To our trusty and well beloved sir Basil Keith, governor of Jamaica, and the territories depending thereon in Jamaica—*Whereas*, notwithstanding the instructions which have been repeatedly given by us and our royal predecessors to the governors for the time being, of our island of Jamaica, forbidding them to assent to or pass acts for imposing duties upon negroes imported into that island, payable by the importer, such acts have nevertheless been from time to time enacted and passed into laws, in open violation of said instructions. *And whereas*, it has been represented unto us, that the duties imposed by the said acts upon negro slaves imported, have of late been considerably augmented, to the injury and oppression of the MERCHANTS of this kingdom, and the obstruction of its commerce: it is therefore our express will and pleasure that you do not, upon any pretence whatever, and upon pain of being removed from your government, give your assent to any act or acts by which the duties and impositions upon slaves imported into the island of Jamaica, as the said duties stood before the 13th day of February, 1774, shall be in any respect augmented or increased, or any alteration made in the proportion of such duties, which by the provisions of such laws was made payable by the importers of such slaves. G. R.

"Given at our court at St. James', the 28th February, 1775, in the 15th year of our reign."

The colonies, by the agent of Jamaica, remonstrated against the resolution of the government; but the earl of Dartmouth replied, "we cannot allow the colonies to check or discourage in any degree a traffic so beneficial to the nation."

The same course precisely was pursued by the British government towards the colonies which have since been erected into independent states. It was a course full of injustice, and pregnant with the most disastrous consequences. The committee of West India planters and merchants, however, only deduce from it a single inference, *viz*: that if the British government now contemplate the abolition of slavery in the West India colonies, the loss of property occasioned thereby, ought not to fall exclusively upon the colonists, but to be shared equally by them and the other population of the British empire. They say—

The West India colonists do not propose to vindicate the system of slavery, but they consider that, (to use the words of lord Stowell), "if it be a sin, it is a sin in which the country has had its full share of guilt and ought to bear its proportion of the redemption."

The colonists are themselves ready to bear their share of any national sacrifice which may be required for the purpose of cautiously substituting a better system, if such should be the national determination; but they mean to show, by the accompanying paper, that Great Britain is herself responsible for the establishment and actual existence of colonial slavery: that with the view of extending the market for her African trade she passed laws and made grants of land expressly enjoining cultivation in the colonies by slave labor, and that thus, through the instrumentality of her subjects, all eagerly contending for participation in the traffic, she gradually peopled the West India colonies with slaves and received the value of them in money; consequently, that any measure of legislative interference tending to impair or endanger the value of property so acquired, must either be accompanied by adequate compensation, or give a death blow to that confidence in the national faith and character which has hitherto been the sole support of private property in this country.

THE WHITEFOOT'S OATH.

KILKENNY ASSIZES.

Dublin, March 16. On Wednesday last, ten men were tried and convicted of a midnight attack on the house of Martin Kavanagh, of Johnstown, so far back as the 23d November, 1831, and with assaulting him and administering unlawful oaths. It appeared on the trial, that Kavanagh had since entered into the Whitefoot confederacy, been tried, convicted, and ordered for transportation at the last assizes. His wife and an apprentice, Henry Highland, one of the party who attacked Kavanagh, were produced as witnesses against the ten Whitefeet, who were on their evidence convicted of the minor offence within the house, and acquitted of the burglary, as Kavanagh had raised the latch to admit them.

On the cross examination of Highland, he admitted that he had often been present when Whitefeet were sworn in, and stated that the following was the oath administered—

1. I hereby swear to keep counsel of all this united business or ribandism.

2. I hereby swear to suffer the right arm to be cut from the left, and the left from the right, and the right to be nailed to the metropolis of Armagh gaol door, before ever I'll waylay or betray a brother, or go on a green cloth to swear against him.

3. I hereby swear never to have carnal pleasure with a brother's wife, sister, aunt, or first cousin, only by lawful permission.

4. I hereby swear never to rob a man or keep company with a robber, unless in gaol or work, where it cannot be helped.

5. I hereby swear to give money to the repair of arms or of ammunition, when called upon by a brother, if I have it.

6. I hereby swear never to have a shilling, and a brother to want sixpence, without giving it to him.

7. I hereby swear never to pity the moans or groans of dying children, but always wade knee-deep in Orange blood, and to keep down land-jobbers and tithe-jobbers.

8. I hereby swear never to see a brother in danger of transportation or the gallows, if I am able to make up money for him.

9. I hereby swear never to have two coats, two shirts, two pair of stockings, or any thing belonging to the body, but will give a brother one if he requires it.

10. I hereby swear never to sit in company and hear a brother spoken ill of. If I am not able to fight or resist, I will walk out and tell the next brother I meet what was said, who said it, and in what company.

11. I hereby swear to go 15 miles on foot, and 21 on horseback, when called upon by a brother upon a lawful occasion, or unlawful, for fear it might be unlawful before we could come back.

12. I hereby swear to never give the secret to bishop, priest, or minister, or to any other body, only to a friar, and to never tell the man that made me a Whitefoot, and to keep up to the knight of St. Patrick.

The declaration of the above caused an extraordinary sensation in court; parts of the oath have heretofore been exhibited to the public indignation, but this is the first time that it has been exposed in a court of justice in the county of Kilkenny, as a characteristic of the Whitefoot system. Several of its clauses are well remembered as having been used as forms of swearing in the older Ribandmen or Rockites, in the north of Ireland, where the former Orange system provoked such a reaction. The fact of its having been grafted on Whitefootism, only proves how extensive are the causes which operate in Ireland to expose the peasantry to the temptation of joining any system or any enterprise, however rash and lawless and dangerous, that holds out a hope of redress.

BRITISH EAST INDIES.

The countries subject to the dominion of the East India company extend over upwards of 1,000,000 of square miles, and contain about 124,000,000 of inhabitants. With the exception of Nepaul, Lahue, the territories of Ameers and Scindia, and the Cabul sovereignty east of the Indus, the whole of India within the Ganges, containing about 123,000,000 of souls, is under their sway. In the peninsula beyond the Ganges, they have several provinces south of Rangoon; viz. half the provinces of Martaban, the provinces of Tavoy, Ye, Zenasserim, and the Mergui isles; also the province of Arracan, Assam, and a few petty adjacent states. The population of these last countries is about 300,000. Pulo Penang, or prince of Wales Island, and Sincapore, at the southern extremity of Malacca, are the company's most flourishing settlements in that quarter. Penang was once a free port; Sincapore still is so; and the rapidity of its progress, the promiscuous character of its inhabitants, and the great commercial activity which pervades it, are an emphatic reply to the allegation, that the inhabitants of the east require the compelling power of an overgrown monopoly to induce them to trade! In the five years previous to 1828, its population increased forty per cent. and amounted in that year to 14,885; only a very inconsiderable number being Europeans, the rest Chinese, Malays, and other natives of Indian coasts and surrounding islands. The jurisdiction of the company also includes St. Helena, in the Atlantic, where a fortress and garrison are retained; and in the south of China, at Canton, is the factory which conducts the tea trade.

We can spare only a short space for observations on points of most pressing interest connected with the management of this mighty empire; but a very few remarks may give our readers an idea of them. It is plain, in the first place, that the part of the East India company's charter which refers to trade must be thoroughly re-modelled. The notion of a monopoly trade, such as that with China still is, cannot, in these days, meet with many defenders. The monopolist is never an economical trader. He is lazy, difficult to be moved; and when he does move,

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it is very cumbrously. The large ships of the merchant-kings are no more to be compared with a clean and smart Liverpool trader, than the lumbering fabric of Leadenhall steet, with the well arranged, economical counting-house of the enterprising capitalist. A good free trader is navigated at nearly half their charge; and upon a single voyage to Calcutta, gains about 70 days. Add to all this the expenses of a Canton factory, together with the needlessly extravagant salaries paid by the company to its servants, and we shall have no difficulty in accounting for the high price of tea in Great Britain compared with any other part in the known world. This single article of consumption has been said to cost upwards of £2,000,000 annually, over and above its retail price, in consequence of the trade being so conducted, or rather bungled; and we are certainly filched at least £1,500,000. But we suffer far more than this actual deficit. Had our prices not been so extravagant, we might have conducted the tea trade of the whole western world; and assuredly our ship-owners would find it better to assist us in an endeavor to destroy this monopoly, than to clamor in support of a pitiful timber trade with Canada! Reform is deeply necessary in the trade with Hindostan. Although nominally free, it is not so; nor will it even be so whilst the company is allowed to trade. What we mean by free trade is this: it is a trade whose conditions are regulated by free competition amongst capitalists acting upon the common principles of profit and loss; and it is clear that no such trade can exist, when the market is ever likely to be pounced upon by one large capitalist who cares neither for profit nor loss; who often purchases for no other object than to make a remittance of surplus revenue; and whose acting servants are paid, not by a per centage on their profits, but in proportion to their purchases. We hold that the constant interference of these monopolists with the Indian markets is almost the sole reason of the continued inadequacy of the commercial intercourse of Britain with Hindostan; for inadequate, and miserably so, it still is, great though its progress under the free trader, since the last renewal of the charter, has unquestionably been,—and it is the surest proof of the accuracy of what we assert, that up to this hour, the company cannot show that it has been a gainer, in circumstances where private capitalists would have realized uncommon fortunes!—But we have yet another matter to settle with these sovereigns of India; one of higher importance than even the foregoing; a matter still more interesting to the human race—the question as to the nature of their government. The fact is not to be disguised,—India groans under a military despotism. Our hold over the natives appears to be, that their fierce masters were harder than we, and oppressed them still more relentlessly,—a strange security for civilized and Christian Britain to adopt as the sheet anchor of her Indian dominions! No check against bad government; no power to obtain justice upon the provincial oppression; no opportunity of advancement, either commercially or morally, have we yet granted to the prostrate Hindoos. The Moslems, indeed, planted a conqueror's foot upon their necks; but, like the Romans of old, and the Russians in modern times, they dispersed themselves amongst the conquered, took part in their concerns, and communicated their own superior civilization. Our merchant-kings tremble at the bare name of civilization. Their wise men have talked even of a prohibition of Christianity. They only vouchsafe to India collectors of a worse than her tithe tax, and quarter upon "spots of greenery" hordes of avaricious adventurers, actuated but by two moving principles—the determination to extract money, and the desire to return home. The time for correction is at hand; and shall the destinies of south eastern Asia tremble in the balance? shall we weigh ignoble fears, and corrupt desires, against the fates of those countless millions? Shall we refuse to India a population of industrious colonists, who would accept her as their home, and under whom liberty and civilization would assuredly grow? By such men would the Hindoo be taken up on the one hand, and accustomed to the securities of Europe; and on the other, an effective responsibility of some sort would be infallibly attached to every official within the broad peninsula. The seeds of freedom would thus be sown, and the tree of goodly shadow would, in due course, arise. In that land, we can never look for a New England; its character and the proportions of its population forbid; but it may be a new country of peace, a new refuge for humanity, a new field for the unfettered exercise of human ingenuity, the spread of human happiness, and the exercise of the mind's best powers. [*Tait's Edinburgh Magazine.*

MONUMENT TO ALEXANDER.

The grand monument to the memory of the late emperor of Russia, ordered by Nicholas, his brother, was raised on St. Alexander Nefsky's day, August 30, O. S. 1832, in presence of the imperial family, nobility, citizens and strangers, including an immense multitude, in the large square in front of the hermitage, or winter palace of the emperor. The shaft is of red granite, the same substance of which Pompey's pillar is composed, and is represented to be larger than that celebrated shaft. The raising is thus described in the Boston Transcript, by a gentleman recently returned from Russia:

The pedestal, which is square, is forty feet high; the shaft is round, and in one piece; it is eighty five feet high and twelve feet diameter at the top; it weighs six hundred tons. The column supports a colossal bronze statue, representing an angel, holding a cross. The statue, with its pedestal, including the capital of the column, is thirty-five feet high, and the height of the monument from the ground to the top of the statue is one hundred and sixty five feet. The stone was brought from Finland, (from the same quarry where the celebrated pillars of the Cassand Church, polished like marble, were procured), and transported to St. Petersburgh in a ship built for the purpose, towed by a steamboat. The inclined plane on which the shaft was rolled from the river Neva to its present site, contained a forest of wood, and cost in that country, where it is so cheap, a million of rubles, or 200,000 dollars. The column was raised and safely placed on its pedestal, by means of sixty capstans, manned by 2,500 veterans, who had served with Alexander in his most glorious campaigns. Each of them wore badges of honor. The preparations for the stupendous undertaking were so complete that not the slightest accident occurred, and during the operation of raising the shaft, not a whisper or a word was heard throughout the vast multitude who witnessed it.

PERIODICAL PRESS OF FRANCE.

From the New York American.

We received from the last Havre packet from the "newspaper correspondence office" of Messrs. *I. Bresson* and *Bourgoin* at Paris, a large sheet, containing the names and places of publication of every newspaper and periodical publication in Paris and the departments—and our surprise at their number, closely as we thought we had watched the spread of these vehicles of intelligence in France, was truly great. There are published in the departments *two hundred and forty three papers*—some daily, some tri-weekly, some semi-weekly, some weekly, and some monthly. *Bourdeaux* has *five* daily newspapers and one weekly. Contrast Liverpool in England with this, which has not a single daily paper. *Lyons* has *four* daily papers, *two* tri-weekly, and *one* weekly. *Rouen* has *four* daily papers, one semi-weekly and one monthly. *Havre* has *two* daily, one weekly, and one monthly.

In Paris, *thirty-one* daily papers are published—of which *two* are evening, *three* midday, and the remainder morning publications—leaving 186 periodicals more, recurring at less than two months interval, and mostly weekly or monthly to fill up the sum of 217.

According to a circular dated the 15th February, from the directors of the office of correspondence, whence we received the statement of the French press, "more than one hundred journals or periodicals have been established within the past year, chiefly in provincial towns." With such activity and impetus given to the public press in France, what hope can there be of maintaining any doctrines which imply right or superiority in any one portion of mankind—whether kings, priests or nobles, to rule the rest?

We cheerfully comply with the request of Messrs. Bresson and Bourgoin, to insert the following notice:

Messrs. Bresson and Bourgoin, directors of "the newspaper correspondence office," established in Paris three years ago, have just published a new statistical table presenting for the year 1833, the authentic list of all the papers and periodicals which are published in France. The utility of such a publication cannot be overrated.

FRENCH CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

From the New York American.

On 11th March, the report of the committee respecting *M. Cabet*, a deputy, who, in the interim of the session had been accused and convicted by default of having made a seditious publication, and who now claimed that this sentence of conviction should be annulled—being under discussion, *gen. Lafayette* took occasion to speak as follows, amidst profound silence:

"Several of my colleagues, professional men, having asked to be heard, I will not go into the discussion of the matter before us. I will only say that what induces me specially to second the motion of *M. Cabet*, is, that he is one of the deputies marked out for the courts martial in the days following the 6th June last. Not that I consider it a positive aggravation of that crime, of that violation of the charter, that a deputy, more than any other citizen, was to be made one of its victims; but perhaps this consideration may add something to the view of his case. Moreover, gentlemen, it would seem that we are treated with very little ceremony. You perceive with what facility such of our colleagues as hold place are dismissed from office when they transcend the limits of a *silent vote*. (Laughter and approbation). I might quote another example if it were not personal to myself; and this furnishes me the occasion of complaining of what happened three days ago at my residence of La Grange. (Hear, hear). The complaint I make refers to the treatment recently resorted to in the case of an illustrious Pole, *M. Lelewel*. I accuse no ministerial personage; for I believe the measure was decided on in the king's council. If it were otherwise, it would be of the minister of the interior that my complaint would be made. Gentlemen, you will remember that unfortunate determination—unfortunate certainly in my view—which caused the French government to descend to the level of other arbitrary governments, and of which the effect has been to place it on a footing of companionship with despotic governments, from which we hoped the revolution of July had forever released us. It would have been fine to be able to say to arbitrary governments, "you can do such and such things; we have even the right to demand that you should, because you are despots; but you cannot make any such demands of us, because the constitution of our country would not permit a compliance with them." (Expression of interest). According to the English alien bill, the confronting of the foreigner with three ministers is I believe requisite;

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and when our late government called frankly for arbitrary powers, then too the signature of three ministers was required. Such however, is not our present law regarding aliens. Well, gentlemen, the foreigners have required that we should send out of France, or at least away from Paris, some Poles accused of having signed an address to some other countries. Among them was one who was neither a political agent nor refugee, for he had been for many years in France, and was even one of those who most distinguished themselves in the days of the barricades in Paris, (murmurs in the centre). But there was another *Lelewel*, who was a minister of the government of which prince *Czartoryskie* was president—a man who has a great literary and scientific reputation in Poland, in Russia, in Germany, and indeed in all Europe. It had been arranged, and I was thankful to ministers for it, that instead of going 60 leagues away from the capital, he should remain at La Grange. The minister of the interior thinks he has come to Paris. I assure him he is mistaken. However that be, M. *Lelewel* received orders to retire to Tours. I supposed that order had not been yet sent, and upon that point refer to my son, now present, and one of our colleagues. But though he had received it, I must say M. *Lelewel* committed a great error in supposing that any influence remained to one of your colleagues, who declares that he is entitled to none, under the administration of a system which he pronounces counter-revolutionary, and from which he has entirely and openly withdrawn himself. By the term 'counter-revolutionary,' I mean counter revolutionary to the revolution of July, 1830. This, then is what passed—a detachment of gens d'armes, followed by a sub prefect of the district, and the mayor of the commune, appeared at *La Grange*, to arrest M. *Lelewel*. They placed him in one of my carriages with a gen d'armes, and conveyed him to Melun, and thence doubtless to Tours. This is a sufficiently savage manner of proceeding towards so distinguished a man as M. Lelewel. I admit that I could not help being surprised myself at such conduct, considering that for the fifteen years of the restoration, during which, in this place and elsewhere, I evinced my open hostility to it, never, though then there might have been more substantial grounds for it, had I cause to complain of such a step; whether because there was yet some recollection of ancient relations, or that there was a real repugnance to a certain vulgarity of such proceedings—never has such a thing happened before to the dwelling of *La Grange*. According, however, to the system of concession which has been adopted, the time was, it seems to me, well chosen, for it was a double tribute of condescension on the arrival in the capital of the Russian ambassador." (*Very well, very well.*)

M. d'Argout, minister of the interior, after stating that he would propose in a few days laws providing fresh subsidies for the relief of political refugees, and thus prove that the government did not neglect or abandon them, said—

As for *M. Lelewel*, I must say that the government, desiring that the Polish refugees should be removed from the capital, the honorable general, who appears to take some interest in *M. Lelewel*—

Gen. Lafayette. Great interest.

M. d'Argout. The honorable general asked that *M. Lelewel* should be permitted to reside at *La Grange*—but on the condition that he would not go from thence. Nevertheless, gentlemen, I know to a certainty that this man has been several times in Paris. I will not say that I know it to a *positive* certainty, but to a *moral* certainty. (Laughter at the extremities). *M. Lelewel* has, I repeat, several times left *La Grange*.

M. Geo. Lafayette. Never. (Sensation.)

M. d'Argout. When a refugee thus abused the indulgence of the government, they thought it right to send him farther away. Consequently I stated to the honorable general himself that the government could no longer tolerate the presence of M. Lelewel at La Grange. I know not by what mistake the armed force made its way to La Grange, for I remember recommending to the prefect not to have recourse to it.

Gentlemen—there is nothing more honorable than the hospitality granted to the Polish refugees—but it must be remembered that there are among them turbulent and restless spirits, who injure their own cause, as well as the interference in their behalf which the French government has been always ready to urge—(approbation in the centre). We should be wanting to our duty, gentlemen, if we at this time should permit a law, passed by yourselves, to be violated. (From the centre, very well—very well).

Gen. Lafayette, from his place. Since the minister disavows the mode in which the prefect executed his order, I beg him to write to "that man"—to use the vocabulary which the minister more than once thought proper to employ—for I do not think *M. Lelewel* a less illustrious person than the prefect—and give him a good dressing. (Laughter and approbation).

THE FALKLAND ISLANDS.

PROTEST OF THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

To the charge d'affaires of H. B. majesty, Philip Gore, esq.

Department of foreign relations, Buenos Ayres, Jan. 22, 1833.

The undersigned, minister of grace and justice, charged provisionally with the department of foreign relations of the Argentine republic, is directed by his government to address the charge d'affaires *ad interim* of H. B. M. in this city, and inform him that on the 2d inst. H. B. M's sloop of war Clio anchored in the port of San Luis, in the island of La Soledad, one of the Malvinas, for the purpose of taking possession of them as belonging to H. B. M.; capt. Onslow, of the said vessel, stating that he had positive orders to hoist the British flag on shore within twenty-four hours. He had already done so in other ports of the islands, and finally, did the same in that of La Soledad, in defiance of the protests of the commander of the schooner of war Sarandi, who was there in fulfilment of orders from his government, which, through a fatality of unforeseen circumstances, he could not strictly perform, by forcibly resisting the occupation of the islands. The undersigned abstains, for the present, from expatiating on the inconsistency of such a violent and rude proceeding, in a time of profound peace, when the close and friendly relations between the two governments on the one hand, and on the other the moderation, cordiality and purity of intentions of which England has made ostentation, gave no reason to expect that the confidence in which the Argentine republic reposed would be so unceremoniously violated. Nevertheless, in fulfilment of the orders of his government and in its name, in consideration of what we owe to our own dignity, to posterity and to the deposit which the United Provinces has entrusted to the government of Buenos Ayres, and in short, to the whole world whose eyes are fixed upon us, the undersigned protests in the most formal manner against the pretensions of the government of Great Britain to the Malvina Islands, and its occupation of them, as likewise against the insult offered to the flag of the republic, and against the damages which the latter has received and may receive in consequence of the aforesaid proceedings, and whatever may hereafter take place on the part of the British government in this respect. The charge d'affaires, whom the undersigned addresses, will please transmit this protest to his government, and manifest the decided resolution of this republic to sustain its rights, at the same time that it desires to maintain inviolate the friendly relations which it has hitherto cultivated with Great Britain, and that peace may prosper and be perpetual between both states.

THE REPRESENTATIVES CHAMBER.

A material alteration is now making in the hall of representatives. The floor is to be raised to a level with the *logea*, behind the speaker's chair, and to descend towards the present principal entrance; the speaker's chair is to be placed near the main door, thus changing the position of the members, so as to front the galleries, the elevation of which will be reduced by adding to the height of the floor; two doors are to be cut out of the wall surrounding the chamber, one on each side of the speaker's chair, and a new gallery is to be formed behind the columns of the logea. The entrance into this gallery, which, we suppose, will be light and airy, like that in the senate chamber, will be through the doors on the south side of the building. The hearing, it is thought, will be greatly assisted by these changes; but the magnificence of the room will, we apprehend, be somewhat marred. By the arrangement now in progress, the capacity of the hall will be considerably increased, and a much larger number of representatives can be accommodated. The room is to be heated by flues passing in various directions under the arched floor, from the furnaces in the first story. We suspect, however, that the speaker will not like his location, as he will be thrown too much in the shade, and subjected to great inconvenience from the want of sufficient light. [*W. City Chron.*

MR. RANDOLPH—*LATE* LIEUT. U. S. NAVY.

Much having been said in the public papers concerning certain proceedings had against lieutenant *Randolph*—and deeming it probable that some papers will now speedily be published which it will be our duty to copy, we think it is proper to insert the following from the Alexandria Gazette:

Alexandria, April 21, 1833.

MR. SNOWDEN: Having, to-day, received a dismissal from the navy of this republic, signed by "Andrew Jackson," after twenty-three years arduous service, devoted to my country, as I have with ardent zeal been, both in war and peace, I think proper to give the public the first annunciation of the fact.

It was about two months ago, immediately after a full and complete examination of my conduct by a court of enquiry convened in Washington under the testimony of many persons, when I was most honorably acquitted as an officer and a gentleman, that the government paper (the Globe) proclaimed me to be a large public defaulter. I then requested a suspension of opinion upon the charge, vouching that the whole of it was infamously malicious, and that I would in time expose the nefarious measures, whereby the base accountant officer, his favorites and coadjutors, were so wretchedly aiming to fix it upon me. This promise I have so far redeemed as to be able to declare, solemnly, that I have very recently completely cancelled, by proper vouchers and testimony, the iniquitous attempt to injure me, and by it brought the department indebted to me not much short of one thousand dollars. My accounts have been most dishonestly, and with the most unprecedented hardihood, protested against, and even the decision of the examining court utterly disregarded.

My counsel will immediately prepare a thorough and very connected statement of the manner in which I have been for nearly four years persecuted; from which the community will clearly discover that I have not had the smallest prospect of any thing like ultimate justice from the department.

I again ask of the public a little further forbearance from making any unfavorable conclusion against me. I pawn my very existence upon the fidelity and faithfulness with which the whole of my duties to my country have been fulfilled.

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Those editors who are accustomed to act independently, and with proper justice to individuals, [especially one who has been dismissed from the high service of his country to gratify the most black-hearted malevolence, fraught with views of the deepest iniquity], will be pleased to give publicity to what I now subscribe my name. R. B. RANDOLPH,
late U. S. N.

MR. CLAY AND HIS COMPROMISE.

From the Lynchburg Virginian.

Some weeks ago, we published the proceedings of a meeting held at New Glasgow, thanking Mr. Clay for his successful efforts to adjust the distracting questions which divided the country, and threatened to subvert our happy institutions. A committee having been appointed to forward these resolutions to Mr. Clay, have discharged that duty; and we have been furnished with the following correspondence:

New Glasgow, Amherst, Va. March 6, 1833.

Sir—Being aware that next to that soothing influence which the consciousness of having faithfully discharged our duty, the approbation of our fellow men, brings the most gratifying consolation to our bosom—a portion of the citizens of this county assembled for the purpose of expressing their approbation of your course, and of returning you their thanks for your labors in settling those questions which recently seemed about to shake our institutions to the centre. And, in giving expression to their feelings, they adopted the enclosed preamble and resolutions, and appointed us a committee to transmit them to you. In the performance of this pleasing duty, permit us to express our admiration of that patriotism, which could raise itself above the reproaches of friends, and the denunciations of enemies, and taking a general view of the relative interests of our country, could offer up long cherished opinions upon the altar of its country's good. The blindness of prejudice and the inveteracy of party spirit may refuse to award to such patriotism that meed of praise which it may deserve—but when, in the course of time, these shall have passed away, posterity and the faithful chronicles of history will do justice to its purity. With the hope that our country will long have the benefit of your talents, and that, ere long, you will be placed in a situation where they will have a more extensive operation, and with the hope that the sunshine of happiness will ever glow around you, we are, sir, yours, very respectfully,

WM. H. GARLAND,
THOS. R. BROWN,
WM. H. KNIGHT,
ED. A. CABELL.

To hon. Henry Clay.

Washington, 15th March, 1833.

Gentlemen—I duly received your favor of the 6th inst. communicating resolutions which were adopted by a portion of the people of Amherst, assembled at New Glasgow, in which they have been pleased to express their approbation of a measure, for the adjustment of the tariff, which I lately submitted to the senate of the United States. Whilst I feel that your gratification, in common with, I believe, a large majority of the people of the United States, with the amicable settlement of a threatening question, and your partiality towards an humble instrument in the hands of Providence, that had some agency in bringing it about, have induced you to employ very strong and warm language, I request your acceptance, and that of my fellow citizens whom you represent, of my grateful acknowledgments for the testimony which has been thus rendered. You rightly state, that next to the consciousness of having faithfully discharged our public duty, is the approbation of our fellow men. And I shall always cherish, with great satisfaction, that which you have been pleased to communicate.

A crisis had arisen in our country which threatened the public safety and extensive interests of our domestic industry. I thought it possible to avert the impending danger, from both, by a fair compromise. The bill to modify the tariff is founded on the principle of mutual concession. It consults the interests, feeling and opinions of both parties, without affording to either just cause of exultation over the other. And I sincerely hope, that hereafter it may, by restoring a good understanding and friendly sentiments between all parts of the confederacy, lead to an adjustment of the tariff, for a period beyond which it has been particularly provided for in the bill, that will be satisfactory to all.

I offer you, gentlemen, cordial assurances of my sincere regard and esteem, and of my being your obedient servant,

H. CLAY.

Messrs. Wm. H. Garland, Thos. R. Brown, Wm. H. Knight and Ed. A. Cabell.

A meeting was also, some weeks ago, held in Danville, at which resolutions warmly approving of Mr. Clay's compromise bill were adopted, and ordered to be transmitted to him. The last Danville Reporter contains the following correspondence on the subject:

Danville, February 25th, 1833.

To the hon. H. Clay.

Sir—At a large meeting of the citizens of Danville, Pittsylvania county, Virginia, in which men of every political party participated, the enclosed resolutions were adopted.

It was the pleasure of this meeting, to make me the organ of communicating them to you.

I feel honored in having been made the instrument of conveying to you, the sentiments of my fellow citizens upon this subject—and assure you, that it affords me pleasure to discharge the duty imposed upon me, in this particular.

He who has the magnanimity and patriotism to sacrifice long cherished political predilections, to preserve the harmony, union and integrity of these United States, shall ever have (a paltry offering, it is true) the humble tribute of my gratitude and admiration.

I am therefore, with considerations of high respect, your obedient servant, W. R. CHAPLAIN.

The following reply was made by Mr. Clay to a committee appointed by a recent meeting in Danville, Va. held for the purpose of expressing their sentiments in regard to his course upon the tariff question:

Washington, 14th March, 1833.

Sir—I duly received your favor of the 25th ult. transmitting certain resolutions adopted by the citizens of Danville, Pittsylvania county, Virginia, in which they have done me the honor to express their approbation of my conduct, in respect to a certain measure, brought forward by me in the senate of the United States, to reconcile and tranquilize the country. Fully appreciating the generous motives which have prompted this expression of their feelings and sentiments, I receive it with lively and grateful sensibility. It appeared to me that the worst possible relations were getting up between the various parts of the country; that men in all sections of it were accustoming themselves to think and speak freely of a terrible event; that ultimate if not immediate civil war was seriously to be apprehended; and there was great danger, if we escaped that calamity, of the sudden overthrow of a system of policy which would have spread ruin far and near. It was under these circumstances that I presented the measure to which you refer. Having been finally adopted by large majorities of both houses of congress, I sincerely hope it may every where be received in the amicable spirit in which it was offered and passed. Of all the misfortunes that could befal our confederacy, there is none equal to that of a separation of its parts; for in its train every other would follow. It is sometimes said that liberty is preferable to union, and so it is in the abstract; but what possible guaranty is there for liberty without union? I pray that all our fellow citizens may be sensible of this undeniable truth; and that, in social intercourse, and the public councils, its influence may be forever felt.

With my thanks for the obliging manner in which you have communicated the resolutions of the people of Danville, and with assurances of high respect and esteem, I am your obedient servant, H. CLAY.

ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES.

Adjutant general's office, Washington, March 23d, 1833.

The following general regulation concerning the term of service and the pay of enlisted men of the army, as established by acts of congress, approved, March 2d, 1833, to increase the pay, and improve the condition of non commissioned officers and private soldiers, is published to the army, for general information, and the guidance of all whom it may concern:—

War department, March 23d, 1833.

I. The term of service of enlisted men, is fixed by law at three years, and the premium heretofore allowed to officers, and the bounty to recruits for enlisting, are abolished, from and after the date at which the act of March 2d, 1833, may be received at the several military posts and recruiting stations. Recruits enlisted subsequently to the 2d of March for the period of five years, will be allowed to cancel such engagement—provided they consent to subscribe to a new enlistment for the term of three years, and refund the bounty received in conformity with the former law.

II. All non-commissioned officers of the army will receive the increased rate of pay from and after the 2d day of March, 1833; and all privates in the army enlisted for five years, who have "*served honestly and faithfully,*" two or more years of their term of service, are entitled to receive *full pay*, at the rate of six dollars per month, from the 2d day of March, 1833, to the end of their enlistment.

III. Every private soldier enlisted for the term of three years, who serves "*honestly and faithfully*" the two first years of his enlistment, shall receive the $24 00 *retained pay*, at the next ensuing regular payment of the company; and during the third year of his term of enlistment, he will be entitled to *full pay*, at the rate of six dollars per month.

IV. Every able bodied musician or private soldier who shall *re-enlist* into his former company or *regiment*, within two months before, or one month after the expiration of any term of service, will be entitled to $12 00 *extra pay*, as a bounty, to be paid at the time he may so re enlist, and to full pay, from and after the date of his re-enlistment; he will also be entitled to receive the pay and other allowances which shall accrue on account of the unexpired portion of his old enlistment at the period of its termination.

V. In all cases of *re-enlistment* prior to an unexpired term of service, the date of the new enlistment shall be substituted for the date of the old enlistment, and accordingly, will be inserted in the muster rolls, at the first muster thereafter.

VI. To ensure justice to the soldier, and to enable paymasters to ascertain the proper time at which his *full pay* should commence, and be continued; or when entitled to receive the

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twenty-four dollars *retained pay;* and in case of *re enlistment,* the private or musician, who may be entitled to twelve dollars *extra pay,* it is made the special duty of company commanders, to note on their muster rolls opposite the name of the soldier, the appropriate remarks, as the case may be, to wit:—"*full pay,* due, from ———:" $"24 00 *retained pay,* due:"—"Re-enlisted, $12 00 *extra pay,* due:"—"Entitled to *full pay,* from date of re-enlistment, and also, for ——— month and ———days, on account of prior enlistment, which expired on the ——— day of 183 ."

VII. The following table exhibits the established rates of pay allowed to non-commissioned officers and other enlisted soldiers of the army, as authorised by the law to increase their pay, and by the act to raise the regiment of dragoons, respectively approved, the 2d day of March, 1833.

Table of established rates of pay—March, 1833.

GRADE.	Pay of artillery & infantry soldiers; & of dragoons, when serving on foot.			Pay of dragoon soldiers when mounted.		
	Pay per month.	*Pay per annum.*	*Pay for 3 years.*	*Pay per month.*	*Pay per annum.*	*Pay for 3 years.*
To the sergeant major, quarter-master sergeant, chief musician, and chief bugler—each	$16	192	576	$16	192	576
To the first serg't of a company	15	180	540	15	180	540
Ordnance sergeants	*17	204	612			
All other sergeants—each	12	144	432	12	144	432
Corporals	8	96	288	10	120	360
Buglers	6	72	216	9	108	324
Musicians	6	72	216			
Fariers and blacksmiths	10	120	360	10	120	360
Artificers	10	120	360			
Privates	6	72	216	8	96	288

VIII. The public interest no longer justifies the practice of granting discharges to soldiers of the army, before the expiration of their enlistment. The term of service being now limited to *three years,* it is required that every citizen of the United States who voluntarily enlists, will enter the army with the view to honorable employment, and a fixed determination to serve out the full period of his engagement:—Accordingly, *the granting of discharges to soldiers prior to the expiration of service,* by way of indulgence,—and, application for such discharges, are hereafter *prohibited.* Recruiting officers are commanded to explain these points fully to the recruit, before he enlists, and they are charged to make him distinctly understand, that if he should join the army, he must serve the *full term of his engagement.*

By order of major general Macomb.

R. JONES, *adjutant general.*

An act to improve the condition of the non-commissioned officers and privates of the army and marine corps of the United States, and to prevent desertion.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled,* That, from and after the passage of this act, all enlistments in the army of the United States, shall be for three years; and that the monthly pay of the non-commissioned officers and soldiers shall be as follows, viz: to each sergeant major, quarter master sergeant and chief musician, sixteen dollars; to the first sergeant of a company, fifteen dollars; to all other sergeants, twelve dollars each; to each artificer, ten dollars; to each corporal, eight dollars, and to each musician and private soldier, six dollars; and that all enlistments in the marine corps, shall be for four years; and that the monthly pay of the non-commissioned officers and soldiers in said corps, shall be as follows, viz: to each sergeant major and quarter-master sergeant, seventeen dollars; to the drum major, fife major, the orderly sergeants of posts, and first sergeants of guards at sea, sixteen dollars each; to all other sergeants thirteen dollars; to each corporal, nine dollars; to each musician, eight dollars; and to each private, seven dollars.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That one dollar of the monthly pay of every musician and private soldier, shall be retained until the expiration of the two first years of their enlistment, when each shall receive the twenty four dollars retained pay, which shall have so accrued: *provided,* he shall have served honestly and faithfully that portion of the term of his first enlistment.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That every able bodied musician or private soldier, who may re-enlist into his company or regiment, within two months before, or one month after, the expiration of his term of service, shall receive two months' extra pay, besides the pay and other allowances which may be due to him on account of the unexpired period of enlistment.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That every able bodied musician or soldier, who shall re-enlist into his company or regiment, as specified in the third section of this act, shall receive his full pay, at the rate of six dollars per month, without any temporary deduction therefrom.

*Being five dollars, in addition to his pay in the line, as authorised by the act, *approved,* April 5th, 1832.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That no premium to officers, for enlisting recruits, nor bounties to recruits for enlisting, shall be allowed after the passage of this act.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That no person who has been convicted of any criminal offence, shall be enlisted into the army of the United States.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That the seventh section of the act, entitled "an act making further provision for the army of the United States," passed on the sixteenth May, one thousand eight hundred and twelve, be, and the same is hereby repealed so far as it applies to any enlisted soldier, who shall be convicted by a general court martial of the crime of desertion.

Approved, March 2, 1833. ANDREW JACKSON.

THE DANGER OF TEA DRINKING.

From the London New Monthly Magazine.

The South Carolinians are famous for their fervid eloquence: the tariff, combined with the heat of the climate, is the source of much inspiration. Gen. Hamilton, at a late meeting at Charleston, made a speech which was received with rapturous applause. Among other things he said, "he had himself made an importation, having made a shipment of rice to the Havana, and ordered a return cargo of sugar. He would allow his importation to go into the custom house stores and wait events. He would not produce unnecessary collision; but, if our hopes of a satisfactory adjustment of the question were disappointed, he *knew that his fellow citizens would go even to the death with him for his sugar.*"—[He was interrupted by an unanimous burst of accord.] "Go to the death for sugar!" In the beginning of the revolution, the quarrel with England was about tea. The Bostonians went even to the death for tea! It is now a tax on sugar that is to produce a further split in this great continent. It is curious to think, that that great country should always be going to loggerheads about a cup of tea. Tea must be a very combustible material. *We* have had some ill temper shown on the subject at home, and have put it under a board of control. In the shape of slavery, it has kept this country, and its tea, in hot water for thirty years. Pope speaks of a lady who never took a dish of tea without a stratagem; and it seems she was in the right, for it appears a very dangerous thing. America has fought and bled for its cup of tea first, and is now likely to do the same for sugar to put into it; while the ill blood that has been made here, and the black blood that has been spilt in the colonies, altogether proves a cup of tea to be a cup brimming with strife and disunion. Its effects may be observed on old maids: tea and scandal are always coupled together; but when nations get to their cups the consequences are more serious. The Bostonians threw some hundreds of chests into the sea, and after having made that enormous cup of tea in the bay with salt water, peace was unknown for many years. Now we shall have a series of combats among hogsheads of sugar, more inflammatory than barrels of gunpowder.

MILITARY CELEBRATION IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

From the correspondence of the Portland Daily Advertiser.

Charleston, April 1, 1833.

It is April-fools day, and I have been to see the nullifiers play the fool, and have been exceedingly amused, though the rain has been pouring down in torrents, and the mud and slush are over our shoes. The nullifiers have had, and are yet having a grand parade. The volunteers of Charleston have turned out, in full uniform—and with all the show of war, war, horrid war. The truth is they are becoming crazier and crazier. Their late success has made them fully mad—and for aught I see, in a short time, Uncle Sam will have to handcuff the men and lock up the boys.

This morning, according to order from brigadier gen. Hamilton, the volunteers of Charleston, nullifying volunteers, who were to have fought like tigers in the event of war, and who are good looking fellows enough, but who probably love gun powder no better than Yankees—assembled to the number of ——about *five hundred!* There was the republican artillery, with brass pieces—the cadet artillery—Jefferson artillery—(alas for Jefferson)—the Pinckney artillery, the Scotch infantry, riflemen, and I know not how many other companies of the 20,000, who were preparing to flog the whole United States of America, all arranged up and down Meeting street, with horses, ordnance and servants, by 12, A. M. Soon general Hamilton, emperor of the *nation* of South Carolina, the great god of war in this quarter—a Bonaparteau kind of man by the way, with black whiskers, not tall, but compact and stout bodied, rode up and down the ranks on a fine bay charger. He had on two epauletts, yellow plumes, and blue cockade, and drove a horse as well as any Virginian horse racer. Anon there came along amid the sounding of fifes and drums, and trumpets, and the waving of colors, and swords, his excellency, governor Hayne, followed by five aids, all in buff kerseymere breeches, well sworded, well epauletted and well horsed. The line of march was soon formed, and they, the military, in the middle of the street, and the lords of Carolina on horse, and we the people, and they the slaves on foot, soon made our way to the citadel, there to talk of liberty and death and Carolina. During all this nothing happened except some of the horses attached to the heavy ordnance threw off the negroes from their backs into a soft mud bed, and some of the gallant cavaliers in uniform had hard work to bridle up their snorting steeds, terrified as they were by the music of the black band, and the glittering parade of great guns and little guns.

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Arrived at the citadel into which marched the military rank and file—and there we the people, oversetting and nullifying the state guard by the way, who in vain attempted to keep us out. The citadel had lost the awning which over-arched the area. The medallions were all there. The palmettos were all there. The imitation flags were also there. The area below was pretty well occupied with the military. Uniforms of all colors handsomely variegated that part of the house. The ladies bordered the galleries, and we, the people, did as we could, among the multitudes in the portico. Soon governor Hayne came forth from a balcony about 20 feet high, overshadowed by two tall palmettos. His five aids came forth with him, one bearing in his hand a flag.

Governor Hayne then addressed the audience for about fifteen minutes, or rather his "fellow soldiers" as he termed them. He told them that South Carolina had effected the late change in the tariff—that she had stood alone, and never quailed, when the south had deserted her—when a part of her citizens had betrayed her, and when the whole union seemed to be preparing war against her. She had done her duty. She had beaten off the myrmidons of power. She had destroyed the American System—had given it its death blow, and had achieved a glorious victory over tyranny and oppression, over the men who had been taken from her *her* property to pay *their* taxes, and who would have added murder to robbery, by sweeping her cities, desolating her fields, and destroying her citizens. Then taking the flag from the hands of the aid, he shook open the folds, and displayed the arms of the state, and Carolina's palmetto—and large gold letters engraved upon it—*"liberty, it must be preserved,"* (though a hundred black slaves were gaping about)—and after making some fine remarks on the value of the gift, as the highest honor he could bestow, handed it to a staging some feet below him, to brigader general Hamilton, as commander of the volunteers of South Carolina. During this speech, which was delivered with gov. Hayne's usual eloquence, the volunteers were constantly hurrahing, clapping, vociferating and thumping their muskets on the floor.

General Hamilton received the standard from the executive, whom the state had made its organ, said that he valued it dearly, but valued it more presented by such hands—and after cannonading the union, and exhibiting chivalry, Carolina attachment to liberty, Carolina activity, and calling his old friend gen. Jackson, whom he made president, "an infuriate despot," who would murder Carolina's sons and whose myrmidons were ready at his command to make the streets of Charleston run blood—averred, that Carolina had not a gun, nor a magazine of gun powder, nor a piece of ordnance mounted when the tariff was nullified, yet in five weeks she had four thousand men, enough to take the capitol, and powder enough to blow it up! Hurrah for Jackson! Men, girls and boys clapped this sentiment. Hurrah for Carolina! Hurrah for Hamilton!

General Hamilton then handed over the flag to one ensign Frost, who received it and made a speech which I could not hear.

When general Hamilton waved the flag, the volunteers clapped beyond all calculation. He and Hayne were both received with great enthusiasm. They are commanders-in-chief of the hearts of the nullifiers, as well as of their forces. I could not but note, that when general Hamilton averred he had men enough to take, and powder enough to blow up the capitol, a new torrent of rain immediately poured down on his bare head, for his cap was off, as he addressed the soldiers, but I did not see that it cooled the fire within, for not long after he said, "all the land our enemy could stand upon in Carolina, was land enough to make his grave."

This afternoon we are to have a salute of a hundred guns near the battery. The military with general Hamilton at their head, are returning from the dinner at the citadel, and if the rain has not sufficiently cooled their courage, will finish off the day in as fiery mode as they have begun. Truly the nullifiers are odd men. I know not what to make of them. They have heads, ears and bodies like the rest of us—and are no monsters in form, but they talk so boldly and act so madly, that I can't but think it would be a good plan to induce the union men to go to Alabama and Mississippi, and settle on government lands, and then make this "the Bedlam" of the union, a house for mad politicians, and give gen. Hamilton the command. Though I have been here but a fortnight, I have seen so much of arms, and heard so much of war, that I sigh for a land of peace.—Charleston is too much of a camp for me. B.

MANDAMUS FROM THE SUPREME COURT.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

The following is a copy of the mandamus *ex parte* Martha Bradstreet, issued by the supreme court of the United States. It is presumed to be the first of its nature ever issued by that tribunal, and as such may be interesting to the gentlemen of the legal profession.

United States of America, ss.

The president of the United States of America to the L. S. honorable Alfred Conkling, judge of the district court of the United States for the northern district of New York, greeting:

Whereas, one Martha Bradstreet hath heretofore commenced and prosecuted, in your court, several certain real actions, or writs of right, in your court lately pending between the said Martha Bradstreet, demandant, and the following named tenants, severally and respectively, to wit: Apollos Cooper, and others. [Here follow the names of many other persons.]

And whereas heretofore to wit, at a session of the supreme court of the United States, held at Washington on the second Monday of January in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty two, it appeared upon the complaint of the said Martha Bradstreet, among other things, that at a session of your said court lately before holden by you, according to law, all and singular the said writs of right then and there pending before your said court, were, by the orders of your said court, upon the several motions of the tenants aforesaid, dismissed, for the reason that there was no averment of the pecuniary value of the lands demanded by the said demandant, in the several counts filed and exhibited by the said demandant against the several tenants aforesaid; which orders of your said court, so dismissing the said actions, were against the will and consent of said demandant:

Whereupon the supreme court, at the instance of the said demandant, granted a rule requiring you to show cause if any you had, among other things, why a writ of mandamus from the said supreme court, should not be awarded and issued to you commanding you to reinstate and proceed to try and adjudge, according to the law and right of the case, the several writs of right aforesaid, and the mises therein joined: *And whereas*, at the late session of the said supreme court, held at Washington on the second Monday of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, you certified and returned to the said supreme court, together with the said rule, that after the mises had been joined in the several causes mentioned in the said rule, motions were made therein, on the part of the tenants, that the same should be dismissed, upon the ground that the counts respectively contained no allegation of the value of the matter in dispute, and that it did not therefore appear, by the pleadings that the causes were within the jurisdiction of the court; that in conformity with what appeared to be the uniform language of the national courts upon the question, and your own views of the law, and in accordance especially with the several decisions in the circuit court, for the third circuit, (see 4 Wash. c. c. rep. 482, and ib. 624) you granted their motions:—And assuming that the causes were rightly dismissed, it follows, of course, that you ought not to be required to reinstate them unless leave ought also to be granted to the demandant to amend her counts: *And whereas*, afterwards, to wit, at the same session of the said supreme court last aforesaid, upon consideration of your said return and of the cause shewn by you therein against the said rules being made absolute and against the awarding and issuing the said writ of mandamus, and upon consideration of the arguments of counsel, as well on your behalf, shewing cause as aforesaid, as on behalf of said demandant, in support of said rule, it was considered by the said supreme court, that you had certified and returned to the said court an insufficient cause for having dismissed the said actions, and against the awarding and issuing of the said writ of mandamus, pursuant to the rule aforesaid; the said supreme court, being of opinion, and having determined and adjudged upon the matter aforesaid, that in cases where the demand is not for money, and the nature of the action does not require the value of the thing demanded to be stated in the declaration, the practice of the said supreme court and the courts of the United States is to allow the value to be given in evidence: that in pursuance of this practice, the demandant in the suits dismissed by order of the judge of the district court, had a right to give the value of the property demanded in evidence, either at or before the trial of the cause, and would have a right to give it in evidence in the said supreme court, consequently that she cannot be legally prevented from bringing her cases before the said supreme court: and it was also then and there considered by the said supreme court, that the peremptory writ of the United States issue requiring and commanding you, the said judge of the said district court, to reinstate, and to proceed to try and adjudge according to the law and right of the case, the several writs of right, and the mises therein joined, lately pending in your said court, between the said Martha Bradstreet, demandant, and Apollos Cooper, and others, the tenants aforesaid: Therefore you are hereby commanded and enjoined, that immediately after the receipt of this writ, and without delay, you reinstate, and proceed to try and adjudge, according to the law and right of the case, the several writs of right, and the mises therein joined, lately pending in your said court, between the said Martha Bradstreet, demandant, and the said Apollos Cooper, and others, the tenants herein above-named, so that complaint be not again made to the said supreme court, and that you certify perfect obedience and due execution of this writ, to the said supreme court, to be held on the first Monday of August next. Hereof fail not at your peril, and have then this writ.

Witness the hon. John Marshall, chief justice of said supreme court, the second Monday of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three.

WM. THOMAS CARROLL,
clerk of the supreme court of the United States.

CASE OF TOBIAS WATKINS.

We borrow the following neat, and, no doubt, faithful abstract from the Baltimore American of Wednesday last:

The National Intelligencer of yesterday contains the opinion of the United States circuit court for the circuit, in the case of the U. States *vs.* Tobias Watkins. It occupies nearly five of the spacious columns of that paper, but the particular points of the

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decision are few and easily abstracted for the use of the general reader. The reasonings and authorities cited are for the lawyers alone.

Watkins was sentenced, on his conviction in August, 1829, to three terms of imprisonment, of three months each, making nine months in all, and to pay fines to the amount of $3,050. The court did not order him to stand committed until the fines were paid, leaving the United States to the civil process of writ and execution to recover the amount. Writs of execution against the goods of the defendant *(fi. fa.)* were issued and returned without success *(nulla bona)*; and then in February, 1830, writs of execution against the body (*ca. sa.*), were issued, returnable at the May term. The writs were never returned, and the defendant remained in prison. Nothing appeared on the records until January 10th, ult. when the papers were filed by the late marshal, endorsed "*Cepi*, delivered over to my successor in office."

On the 14th of January last, the defendant sued out a writ of *habeas corpus* in the supreme court of the United States, as heretofore published. The court granted the rule, and on argument made it absolute, and granted the writ. The defendant was accordingly discharged, but was immediately arrested upon new writs (of ca. sa.), without purporting to be *alias* (writs reciting the issuing of the former writs unsuccessfully), and without having revived the judgment by *scire facias*, although several years have elapsed.

Upon the return of these new writs, the motion was made to commit, which was resisted by the counsel for Watkins, upon the following technical grounds.

1st. That the defendant could not lawfully be arrested and held in custody upon these writs, after having been taken and discharged upon the former writs.

2dly. That these writs ought not to have been issued without previous *scire facias*, more than a year and a day having elapsed between the issuing of them and of the next preceding writs.

3dly. That the fines were excessive, and amount to a sentence of perpetual imprisonment.

The court decided in favor of the defendant on the first point, which made the discussion of the other two unnecessary.

The opinion of the court placed the discharge of the defendant upon the general principle that no man should be arrested twice for the same cause. Watkins having been arrested on a *ca. sa.* and discharged upon the return of the *habeas corpus* was legally out of arrest; the only exception to the general rule being a case of *escape*, in which, by legal construction, the prisoner is still under lawful arrest. The United States might have had the full benefit of their judgment and execution if the marshal had duly returned the first writ of *ca. sa.* and the counsel had appeared for the United States, and moved the commitment. But having neglected their rights on that occasion, they are estopped from pleading the negligence of their agents, and the retention of the prisoner beyond the return day of that writ was illegal.

An objection was made in behalf of the United States that this rule applies to *civil* cases, and that the present being a criminal case was not within the rule.

The court ruled, that the process which the United States sued out to recover the fine, is founded upon the law and practice of Maryland adopted in the district. That law, in granting such writs for the recovery of fines, requires that "such proceeding should be had thereon, as in cases when similar writs are issued on judgments obtained in *personal* suits." The United States, therefore, proceed *civilly* in the recovery of fines, by the express grants. The supreme court decided on the application for the *habeas corpus* that the United States are bound, by the Maryland practice, to proceed *civiliter*.

For these technical reasons the motion to *commit* was overruled, the writs ordered to be quashed, and the defendant Watkins discharged.

In this abstract we have, as the reader will observe, noticed only the leading points, not precisely in the order of the opinion, but briefly condensed for the sake of perspicuity. The court were unanimous in the opinion.

COMMODORE TUCKER.

For the following interesting sketch of this veteran, lately deceased, we are indebted to a Boston paper.

Died—In Bremen, Me. Com. Samuel Tucker. He was born 1st November, 1747, O. S. at Marblehead. At the age of 11, he was placed by his father, a respectable ship-master, on board of the Royal George, a British frigate. At 17, he performed one of the most heroic acts of his life, in rescuing a schooner and crew from a Saline and Algerine frigate. In rescuing this vessel a day's sail from Lisbon, he was compelled to force the cowardly master (who was intoxicated at the time) below; and as Tucker's brother was mate, the command devolved on him; but he fearing to take the helm, our young hero seized it himself, luffed up under the bow of the windward frigate, being between the two, and having previously arranged additional sail, and dowsed the signal lanthorn at the yard arm, he was for some time exposed to a shower of grape within almost pistol shot. But by a series of tacking and retacking, the cool courage and superior seamanship of Tucker, brought both crew and vessel safely within the harbor of Lisbon the next day. No sooner was he anchored, than he went below, and with an apology for the course he was compelled to pursue, gave up the vessel to her lawful commander. But this cowardly and ungrateful man, placed him under a false pretence, on board of a British frigate then in port. The captain of the frigate was not slow in learning the true particulars of the case, and the result was, that the commander of the frigate took the first opportunity to reward Tucker's merit by promotion, and from this he attained the rank of one of the most accomplished ship masters in this country.

In the British service he studied the naval tactics of the day with great success, and his knowledge of their system gave him great advantage over them afterward. Just before the revolutionary war, he sailed as master of the ship *Phenix*, from Boston for London, and not long after his arrival, learned the commencement of hostilities, and the news of the Bunker-hill fight. Sometime before his departure from London, as he was one day conversing with an American captain, (Folger) he saw a number of boxes of arms, &c. directed "*Boston*," and as the officer inspecting their shipment passed, Tucker observed in his hearing, that "he would go 100 miles barefoot if those arms could so far mistake their direction as to arrive at Cambridge instead of Boston." Not many days after this, he was offered the command of a British armed vessel, or a commission under Gage, which he indignantly refused.

Late in September, 1775, he took passage in a ship belonging to the celebrated Robert Morris; and to his great presence of mind and superior seamanship, (which saved both ship and lives in a tremendous gale home), was Tucker indebted for that introduction to Mr. Morris, which secured to him ever after, the active patronage of that distinguished statesman. He reported himself to the camp of Washington, at Cambridge, and there received a commission as lieutenant under his friend col. Glover, even before he visited his own family. While at Cambridge he had occasion to observe a singular coincidence. The very boxes of arms, &c. that he saw in London, marked "*Boston*," had been captured by captain Manley off cape Ann, and were then actually before his eyes.

He had been at home but a few weeks, awaiting the orders of his commander, when, as he was amusing himself by catching some small fish through holes in the ice, not far from his own house, an officer in full dress rode up in great haste, and inquired of him "if he knew where the hon. Samuel Tucker lived?" The hon. Samuel Tucker, (muttered he, with much emphasis on the word honorable), it must be one of the family in Salem. The officer replied, that could not be, as he heard col. Glover direct gen. Washington to that part of Marblehead near where they now were. "My name is Sam Tucker," was the reply, "and I am the only Sam Tucker hereabout; so, sir, I think there must be some mistake in the name." The officer began to suspect that he had found his man, which Tucker as resolutely denied; and after a most amusing dialogue, on *personal identity*, Tucker sued for a truce, by inviting the officer into his house, and after a glass or two of *old particular* and a cold slice, the officer, whose orders would not admit of delay, left the package and took French leave, knowing from some circumstance concealed from Tucker, that he had found the rightful owner. Unwilling to break the seal of so important a package, Tucker in the evening invited his friends col. Orne and Mr. Gerry to meet him, to whom he communicated all the circumstances. Col. Orne without hesitation opened the package, and found Tucker's first commission in the navy signed by Geo. Washington, with his private seal attached, with two blank commissions for his lieutenants! These commissions was to the command of the Franklyn (with a y instead of an i) remarkable for its brevity and unostentatious appearance, and is now in possession of the family, with many other valuable papers from Jefferson, Adams, and the other distinguished men of that day. Not long after this, Manley being sick at Beverly, Tucker received a commission as commodore, signed by Sam'l Adams as chairman of the naval committee, and others. This is said to be the first written commission as commodore, in the gallant little navy of our revolution. No commander was more successful than Tucker in all the various situations in which he was placed, and although he was engaged frequently with vessels of superior force, he always conquered. Time will not now permit me to enumerate the battles he fought, some of which with a courage bordering on desparation.

The war left him in affluent circumstances, and it was then thought an honor to attend the levees of this gallant officer. Under such circumstances he was too generous and patriotic to press his claim on government; and although the justice of it has since been acknowledged by at least one secretary of war, it remains unpaid. With a liberality and carelessness characteristic of an old sailor, he loaned his name to his friends for large sums and soon found himself stript of his property.

Although a former secretary of war had reported the sum of 1,200 dollars a year to be his due from government, he remained without a cent from government, until a few years since, when he received $20 per month; this last winter the stain of ingratitude was partially wiped away, by an annuity of $500 per year settled on him by government.

The Portland Advertiser, after noticing the death of the "tough old commodore," on the 10th March 1833, says—

Two anecdotes of captain Tucker, I have heard from good authority, and suppose them to be authentic, which I submit to your disposal. When Mr. Adams was sent to France, in 1777, to negotiate a treaty of alliance with that nation, capt. Tucker was employed to convey the ambassador in the public ship which he commanded. The captain had positive orders to make no delay for the purpose of taking any prizes from the

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enemy, and run no risk by any conflict on the passage that he could avoid, but to convey his passenger with as much expedition and safety as possible. British vessels were frequently seen on the passage, which would make fine prizes, and were suffered to pass unmolested. The officers began to importune the captain to improve his advantages; but he could not disobey his orders. At length a fine English ship appeared at a distance in good weather, and the officers desired the captain to go below, and they would take charge of the ship. Having got the command they hove down for their expected prize. The enemy's vessel made no attempt to escape, but as the Americans approached, suddenly opened her port-holes and prepared for action. It was an armed ship, and of equal size with the American. An officer went below and informed the captain they had got into difficulty and must have his assistance. Tucker came on deck, saw their situation, and gave orders to prepare for action. He then went to the cabin and told Mr. Adams that they were under the necessity of an encounter, and that he must keep where he was. The envoy chose to go on deck. Tucker told him no, he must not expose himself to danger. He then ran to the deck and speedily prepared for action. As the ships drew near each other, the enemy fired a broadside which took off one of Tucker's upper spars, and it fell suddenly upon the deck. The captain looked at the spar, and very near where it fell, stood Mr. Adams; he had found a gun and with his knife was fixing the flint. The enemy, seeing they had not disabled the American, hauled down their colors, before captain Tucker had fired a shot. He immediately hailed them and directed an officer to come on board. The officer came, and looking round, says, "If we had known you had been no stronger we would not have submitted so." "Very well," says Tucker, "we take no advantage, go back and we will try it out." "If I have such men to deal with," said the officer, "I will let it go as it is." Captain Tucker took possession of his valuable prize, and arrived safely in France.

At the time of our difficulties with the government of France, in 1798 and '99, when our infant navy rose suddenly into existence, there were numerous applicants for navy appointments. The most of them persons who had been in the naval service during the revolution. Captain Tucker, with characteristic modesty kept at home. It was well known that he was a good officer, and that president Adams was his friend. A short time before the principal naval appointments were made, it was published in the newspapers at Philadelphia that captain Tucker was dead. Announced in the usual manner, and no one questioned the fact. The principal officers of the navy very soon received their appointments. It was afterwards found that capt. Tucker was living, and an office was offered him. But it would place him below those who had been his inferiors in rank; and he refused to accept it.

FINANCES OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Report of the committee of ways and means to whom was referred so much of the governor's message as relates to the subject of finance. Mr. Read, chairman. Read in the house of representatives, March 22, 1833.

The committee of ways and means, to whom was referred so much of the executive message as relates to the subject of finance, report:

That they have had the subject under consideration, and have not failed to perceive, that under existing circumstances, it is a subject of all absorbing interest to the community. The committee has also noticed, that in reference to this subject, much misapprehension and error is pervading the minds of many citizens of the commonwealth; that being a subject too abstruse and complicated, to be fully investigated in the time that can be spared from the ordinary avocations of life, by the great majority of the people, the timid politician and the cursory observer have taken such an indistinct view of its outlines, as to alarm themselves and their neighbors; while the interested and designing politician has seized upon it as a political lever, to move the passions and raise a general panic. The subject of finances not having been generally understood, and often having been wilfully misrepresented, some despondency has been felt, and some fears have been and perhaps are entertained, of state insolvency, or at least of impaired credit and perplexing embarrassments.

The executive department informs us, that the treasury at the present time, "exhibits a state of prosperity highly propitious to the credit of the commonwealth," and "dispenses with the necessity, at present, of forming plans for the future increase of the state revenues." And your committee cannot but congratulate the house, upon the unexampled prosperity of our financial condition, as demonstrated by the fact, that the requisite loans are obtained, at a higher premium than has ever been received by the similar operations of any state or country; and upon the immeasurable benefits, which are reasonably and confidently anticipated to result to the community, from the expenditure of large sums of money in public improvement. To counteract the deleterious effects of misapprehension, misrepresentation and error, upon a subject, though not generally understood, yet universally and personally interesting to every citizen of the state—to show that there is no foundation in fact, for apprehension and despondency, and to correct the errors afloat in reference to this subject—to corroborate the sentiments expressed by the fiscal department—to compare the resources of the commonwealth with the liabilities incurred, and thereby exhibit the solid foundation on which the public credit is based—and to justify the congratulations tendered, by demonstrating the truth of the position, that the *national wealth* of Pennsylvania has not been diminished, but on the contrary, has been increased and permanently secured, (provided the original design be consummated) by the expenditure, or rather, by the *investment* of large sums of money; have been embraced in the purposes of your committee, on the present occasion. In what degree these purposes and intentions have been realized, is most respectfully submitted to the house, and to the country.

As the ordinary revenues of the state, independent of the additional supplies provided by the act of 1830, are more than sufficient to meet the ordinary expenses of the government, it is not deemed necessary by the committee to consider the subject of finance, in any other point of view than, 1st, with reference to those measures which have induced a resort to a system of loans, for the purpose of maintaining the character and dignity of the state in its national capacity, and of increasing the wealth and promoting the prosperity and happiness of its citizens in their individual capacities. And, secondly, in reference to those measures rendered necessary to secure the payment of the interest on those loans.

Much difficulty has occurred in the science of political economy for the want of technical terms, and undisputed definitions. The term wealth, for instance, has been applied to states or nations, and has been understood by the great mass of mankind in the same sense in which it is used when applied to an individual, when no two things can be more distinct than the wealth of a nation and the wealth of an individual. He therefore who talks about national wealth without making the proper distinction, will just as certainly come to an erroneous conclusion as he who leaves out one term in a mathematical calculation. It has been perhaps unfortunate that the term wealth was ever applied to a nation, or that some other term had not been invented and appropriated to the idea, which we attach to the term individual wealth. But as we have only one word for two distinct ideas, it becomes necessary to the correct understanding of a subject requiring its use, to give clear and distinct definitions of its meaning, when used for different purposes. *Individual wealth is such an accumulation of property as will enable a man to procure the necessaries and comforts of life without his own labor, mental or manual.* Every man thus situated is termed wealthy, while no man, who is *obliged* to cultivate his farm, superintend mercantile operations, or exercise his trade or profession, whatever may be his ability to acquire property, can be so denominated. Individual wealth may consist of lands, money, or other property; but in order to constitute wealth, it must be convertible into the necessaries and comforts of life at the pleasure of the possessor.

If a man has millions of acres of land, which he can neither sell nor rent; or if he is master of the mines of Mexico, and can neither loan his money nor exchange it for the necessaries and comforts of life, he is absolutely destitute of wealth. So he may, by means of a profession or otherwise, possess the ability to acquire those necessaries and comforts in the greatest profusion, yet if his income does not accumulate so as to enable him to receive them, by the use, sale or exchange of property, he is equally destitute of wealth. Thus we have a correct definition and perception of the term, as applied to an individual. In this sense of the term, a nation (considered as it should be, a unity, with a unity of rights, possessions and interests), cannot possess wealth. No nation ever has accumulated, or ever can accumulate so much property, as would furnish it with the necessaries and comforts of life, for a month, or a week, without industry. A nation cannot sustain existence, as such, without labor; it cannot rent or sell its territory without committing political suicide; and if it had mountains of gold and silver, the shipping of the world constantly employed, could not import the necessaries and comforts of life required, nor would the surplus productions of all other nations constitute the necessary supplies. It is evident, therefore, that a nation must sustain itself by its labor, its active industry, or it must cease to be. It cannot, for the shortest period of time, rely upon accumulated treasure; it cannot possess wealth, as that term is applied to an individual. What then is national wealth? *It is a capacity to acquire, by its own exertions, the necessaries and comforts of life.* It is rather a faculty, than a possession. It does not depend on the greater or smaller amount of the precious metals, (the representatives of necessaries), that may be deposited in a public treasury, nor does it depend on the accumulation of surplus productions, as that surplus can never bear any comparison with the wants of a nation or state. It may be affected in some degree by salubrity of climate and fertility of soil, but it cannot chiefly depend on these; or else why do we see Holland, (originally a cold and unproductive marsh), overflowing with national wealth and prosperity, while Spain, with the finest climate and most luxuriant soil, is poor and weak, and wretched in a national point of view? Why do we see New Hampshire with its long winters, its rugged climate and its sterile granite surface, enjoying a high degree of national wealth, while Georgia and the Carolinas are groaning under the pressure of national poverty and threatened bankruptcy, notwithstanding their advantages of climate and productiveness of soil? It is the difference in national industry, it is labor, the employment of the bone, the sinews, the faculties of man that has produced this difference of condition. What has multiplied the population, enhanced the value of land, increased the agricultural productions, doubled the necessaries and comforts of life, and trebled national wealth and resources in the states of New York and

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Ohio, but the new impetus given? the active stimulant applied to national industry, by the loaning and expenditure of large sums of public money in the construction of valuable improvements? thereby aiding and fostering individual enterprise.

National industry may be more materially affected by measures of government, and before we determine what effect any measure may have, in respect to national wealth, we must institute the inquiry, what will be its influence on national industry? The *same* measure may promote both individual and national wealth, but not *necessarily*. The encouragement of lotteries, of the manufacture and distribution of ardent spirits, or of a slave trade, may, usually does produce great individual wealth; while the consequences to national prosperity are deleterious in the extreme. This results from the paralysing influence of these and similar pursuits on honest industry, the cultivation of the earth, and the development of its exhaustless treasures. The sentence has been pronounced, that "man shall eat his bread in the sweat of his brow," and if some individuals have escaped the penalty, *no nation can avoid the sentence*. The earth is the only fountain, labor, mental or manual, the only cause of national wealth; it does not depend on local situation, luxuriance of soil, the possession of capital, or surplus productions, as has been shewn.

It follows then as a sequence, that whatever measures promote the industry, necessarily increase the national wealth of Pennsylvania. If she expends a million of dollars in public improvements, or otherwise, and thereby increases industry to the amount of a million and a half, she is the gainer by half a million, notwithstanding the removal of the specie from her vaults. That active industry has been promoted and increased in this state, by an amount which is represented by many millions of dollars, by the construction of our public works, no one will pretend to deny, as it must be admitted, that while the labor was being performed on those works, the creation of a home market perceptibly augmented the question of mechanical and agricultural industry in the commonwealth. Thus it would appear that our works, even now white in an unfinished state, have actually increased the wealth of the state, notwithstanding the amount of debt. Even war, with all its desolating and lamentable consequences, may, and often does augment the wealth of a nation, by administering a powerful stimulant to industry, although the money expended perishes in the using, and leaves nought behind but the monuments of folly or ambition. The English wars furnish striking examples of this truth. Industry is promoted by the additional demand for labor, by calling into action the dormant energies of the nation: for every nation possesses a vast amount of unexpended labor, or in other words, a vast number of people who are idle a part or the whole of their time. But your committee are not the advocates of war for this purpose, being well aware that the nameless evils of a belligerent attitude greatly overbalance the benefits of increased industry and national wealth. Not so with expenditures for public improvements; they possess all the advantages of a war expenditure, with none of its disadvantages; and hence there is not an instance on record of a public improvement without the augmentation of national wealth, that is, an increased capacity to acquire the necessaries and comforts of life.

Nothing can be clearer, than that independently of the labor of construction, and the incalculable amount of active industry created in the development and distribution of our mineral treasures, agricultural and mechanical labor has been increased, an amount sufficient to produce the necessaries of life, for so many laborers as have been actually employed on those works and in the coal trade. Because the necessaries of life have not become scarce, and if they bear a higher price, this is not attributable to scarcity, but to the increased facilities of sending them away for foreign consumption. It therefore follows that there has been a greater production; consequently Pennsylvania has increased her national wealth. The better access to foreign markets will continue "in all time to come" to stimulate the farmer and mechanic, to extend cultivation and multiply productions, presenting new and strong motives to employ idle men and unexerted strength, in all places abundant. And the patriot luxuriates in the anticipation of the countless blessings to result from his philanthropic exertions. National wealth consists in the production, not in the accumulation of the necessaries and comforts of life, as some writers have supposed—indeed the direct and palpable effect of accumulation is to encourage idleness, paralyse industry and decrease a nation's wealth, always, and under all circumstances, depending on the amount of labor, compared to the number of persons to be sustained. National wealth is not *necessarily* affected by the existence of a national debt, which may, indeed, cause the wealth to flow in a different channel, but cannot diminish its amount, unless it becomes so enormous, (as is the case with the English debt), that the expenses of collecting the interest from one portion, and distributing it to another portion of the citizens, becomes oppressive to the people. In any other case, national wealth and prosperity are no more affected by the existence of a national debt, than is the wealth of an individual, by withdrawing his funds from one bank and depositing them in another. Your committee does not adopt the maxim that "a national debt is a national blessing," the maxim is not true in the abstract. A national debt may be a great national curse, but it is not *necessarily so*. A government or nation, or state, is an artificial being, created for the benefit, and intended to concentrate the energies of the people. An agent or factor, the mere creature of an indefinite number of human beings, and bound to promote the interests of the principal, from whom it derives its existence. It might as well be contended that an individual can in no case promote his own interests, by a transaction necessarily incurring a debt, as that the agent of the people cannot, under any circumstances, advance the general interest of society, by measures resulting in a state debt. It is of no importance what amount of liability is incurred, by the corporate artificial agent, provided it promotes the prosperity and happiness of the people. Any debt contracted by a state, within the compass of its resources, and the proceeds judiciously expended in bettering the condition of the people, by creating domestic, and opening communications with foreign markets, and in stimulating national industry, is a national blessing; or more correctly speaking, *the concomitants of the debt are national blessings*. Such is the opinion of the committee, is the state debt of Pennsylvania.

Some have been alarmed at the idea of "bequeathing to posterity an onerous public debt." This idea, as it is commonly received, is a mere chimera of the imagination. The thing is utterly, naturally impossible. The credit side, as well as the debt side of the account, must descend to a subsequent generation. The effect of a national debt may be, to require one portion of posterity to pay a sum of money, or the interest of it, to another portion of posterity. If the money is to be paid by our descendants, an equal sum is to be received by them. If the money be by us expended, in permanent improvements, those of our descendants who may be required to pay will have received a valuable consideration, and will therefore be benefited; and those who receive will be of the same generation, and will have inherited the boon from the same age which transmitted the liability to pay. Where, then is the injustice complained of? There is not the slightest. To require future generations to pay *for us*, to our use, is an impossibility. A nation is a unity, and the liability of one integral part to pay to another, cannot, in the slighest degree, affect the wealth of that unity.

Your committee are anxious further to remove the prejudices that may, and undoubtedly do exist on the subject, by considering it in a strictly pecuniary point of view, and by presenting the public expenditures merely as an investment, isolated from all the benefits anticipated in reference to the character of the state, the effect on national industry, the enhanced value of real and personal property, and increase of individual wealth. In doing so, however, your committee will take it for granted that the original design of the fathers of our improvement system, is to be carried into effect; that the waters of the Delaware and lake Erie are to be united. The "first impetus," it has been said, was given to the "splendid project" by the canal convention of 1825. But what gave the first impetus to the spirit of improvement in Pennsylvania? What roused the people on the subject? What induced their primary movements—the election of delegates to assemble in convention? The notorious fact, palpably visible to the most superficial observer, that while public improvements were projected and being executed in New York, Ohio, Maryland, N. Jersey, and many other states, it would be utterly impossible for Pennsylvania, (possessing as she did, wealth and resources beyond any state in the union), to maintain her high character and "noble bearing," in the sisterhood of the states, if she longer neglected to join in the march of improvement. Penetrated with these views, and instructed by the people, with scarcely a dissenting voice, the delegates—the sages of the commonwealth—assembled in convention at Harrisburg. In that convention, comprising, as is universally acknowledged, the collected wisdom of the commonwealth, was concocted the spirit of improvement which had agitated and moved the people—was digested and arranged, a system of improvement highly interesting to the state, and without which, she must have gradually sunk into obscurity and contempt; must have become, comparatively speaking, a dreary and a desolate waste, in the midst of rich, flourishing and happy republics. It was more a matter of necessity, than choice, that *urged* Pennsylvania into these measures. The convention of 1825 saw, with a prophetic vision, the proud monuments of a nation's glory—the splendid improvements—springing into being along our borders, to the north and the south, to the east and the west, the direct tendency of which must be, to paralyse our national industry, to cramp our energies, to reduce the value of our lands, to prevent the settlement of our forests, to entice away our citizens, and in a measure, to depopulate our country; unless these injurious, these appalling results could be counteracted by corresponding improvements in the physical and political condition of Pennsylvania. It was not a spirit of envy, but of honorable and glorious competition, and a necessity of self preservation, that actuated the convention in its examination of the premonitory symptoms of disease and decay in the body politic, and induced the search, the discovery and the recommendation of the only antidote that could restore us to political health and vigor. That antidote to premature decay and national dotage, was nothing short of the construction of an *entire, uninterrupted water communication* between the river Delaware and lake Erie, "by the best and most feasible route."

That such was, in truth and in fact, the object designed by the original projectors and friends of the internal improvement system of Pennsylvania, your committee need not stop to demonstrate; other, than by a reference to the proceedings of the convention, to the responses of the people, to numerous acts of assembly on your statute books, and to all the records and documentary evidence on the subject, in the legislative archives,

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and Pennsylvania library. This policy has been approved and sustained by successive legislatures, coming fresh from the people, down to the present time—temporarily suspended, it is admitted, by sectional feelings and local prejudices, but in the main adhered to and cherished by the sovereign people. And especially too, when we reflect and are satisfied, that the motive and the necessity which now urge us on to the final completion of the works originally designed, are stronger, and more imperative than those which first awakened our slumbering energies, and warned us of the dangerous consequences of continued inaction. When we reflect on the amount of treasure already expended, which must be accounted as measurably lost, if the improvements are to terminate with the present contracts, and the system to be abandoned; when it is recollected that such abandonment would *perpetuate* an onerous system of taxation on our citizens, without the hope of relief or mitigation; when we anticipate the deeper mortification we should feel at the taunts and sneers of our neighbors, after having abandoned our boasted system of rival improvements, than we should have experienced if we had never been roused from our lethargy. When it is remembered, that a few of the public spirited citizens of Philadelphia, have within the last few years, expended more than eight millions in public works, and that the great state of Pennsylvania possessing, as she does, tenable property to the value of more than three hundred millions, cannot shrink from an expenditure treble the amount of that of one of her towns; that our improvements, when finished, are to extend to the remotest corners of the commonwealth, and to unlock the agricultural and mineral treasures of every portion of our territory; that the consumption and demand for mineral coal outrun the supply, and will continue to do so for half a century to come; that Pennsylvania must furnish that indispensable article of life to nearly all the states in the confederacy, and to the British dominions on the north; that the coal beds of Pennsylvania, without the means of sending them to market, are valueless from their inexhaustible abundance; but if unlocked, by a wise and fearless policy, those black masses are convertible into gold and silver, and what is still better, the necessaries and comforts of life, becoming in fact, bottomless reservoirs of individual wealth, and never failing fountains of national resources. That the investment of capital in canals is no longer a matter of experiment, that the experiment heretofore made in the state of Naw York has been successful, even beyond the warmest hopes of its most sanguine friends, without the advantages, to any considerable extent, of mineral wealth, for freight, which Pennsylvania possesses in a pre-eminent degree. That the Erie canal, during the progress of its construction, encountered an opposition, more determined, than has ever appeared in Pennsylvania in reference to her works, and that within three years after its completion every note of censure was hushed, and every voice echoed the meed of applause accorded to the authors of that splendid monument of patriotic perseverance in well doing. That that improvement, the first year after it was finished, produced $805,732 34 in the item of tolls, and in the sixth year, $1,223,802, being an annual average increase of eleven and two-tenths per cent. furnishing the most incontestible evidence that a few years operations will not only refund the cost of construction, and extinguish the state debt, but pour into the treasury millions of revenue, to be applied to future improvement, either physical or mental; a sum undoubtedly sufficient, if applied to the latter object, to educate every child in the state at the public expense. When, too, it is recollected that the infant state of Ohio, within the memory of the middle aged among us, a desolate and apparently an impénetrable wilderness, the silent and undisturbed abode of the wolf, the panther, and the red man of the forest, has since the adoption of the policy of New York, doubled hèr population, trebled the value of her lands and agricultural productions, and quadrupled her national importance and political influence, treading, as she does, upon the heels of the "key stone state."

When we recur to the Schuylkill navigation, an improvement located in a *coal region* (and therefore a better test of the anticipated *fruits of the* Pennsylvania canals than the improvements in our sister states), and contemplate the astonishing results of an investment there, of between two and three millions, the annual average increase of tolls being thirty six per cent. and the stocks of the company steadily rising in the market to *one hundred and four per cent. above the original par value;* when we call to mind the unexampled receipts on the Delaware division, during the short period of its operations, in consequence of its connection with the mining business of the Lehigh coal company; when we examine the facts in relation to the Delaware and Hudson canal company, another improvement designed for the development of our mineral wealth, and find that it transmits *daily* six hundred tons of coal, *annually* distributing among our citizens six hundred thousand dollars, drawn from the bowels of a barren mountain; that the company is only prevented from distributing treble, nay, ten times that amount of tha "necessaries and comforts of life" by a deficiency of water for its canal, and the limited capacity of a rail road section, in its improvements; the company's stocks eighteen or twenty per cent. above par, and still rising, with a fair prospect of rivalling the Schuylkill navigation company, in profits and prosperity. When your committee take into consideration the former exemption of the people from the burthens of direct taxation; that for thirty years previous to the late revenue acts not a farthing had been required by the government; that when the general government made a requisition of more than three hundred and ten thousand dollars, the amount was promptly supplied from the state treasury, and the people were not required to refund it; that most of the states of the union resort to direct taxation for the ordinary expenses of government; that Pennsylvania has on the contrary, from her ordinary revenue borne all the expenses of state government, met the requisitions of the United States, and appropriated more than half a million of dollars to roads, bridge and other local improvements; that the taxes imposed by the acts of 1830, are little more than nominal—much less than the taxes of Ohio, or New York, or any other state engaged in a general system, for the improvement of its condition; that the impositions are but temporary, and for the purpose of sustaining a work of incalculable importance to the community; that our debt is in fact an *investment*, and not an expenditure, like most national debts, incurred in unnecessary wars and bloody crusades against the rights of man; and therefore that the monies raised under our revenue laws should be viewed in the light of a trifling rent, or consideration, paid, for the use of a valuable improvement, and the expenses of collection only should be set down to the account of *taxes* or burthens imposed on the people by way of temporary loan, to be repaid "an hundred fold;" and finally, when we perceive that the cautious lynx eyed capitalist, wherever found, whether domiciled in Europe or America, has the most unshaken confidence in the responsibility of the state, and the sound policy of its investments, as is evinced by the avidity with which our loans are sought, knowing, as he must, that the resources of Pennsylvania are unexhausted and inexhaustible, your committee presumes it will be justified in assuming, that the original design is to be carried on to completion—that the nuptials of the waters are to be consummated.

If we are indeed mistaken in this conclusion, if our improvements are not to be pushed beyond the ground already broken, if we have toiled so long, and expended so much, to recede and excite the scorn and ridicule of the adjoining states, to construct a *local* improvement, to accommodate a *neighborhood* business, if in truth the *Pennsylvanian* system is to be abandoned, then have we been engaged in a most unprofitable project; then have we entailed *perpetual* taxation on ourselves for no adequate purposes, no corresponding benefit; then, have we sold our birth right, wasted our inheritance, with no redeeming security, against sore humiliation and deep repentance. Then have all the exertions of our patriots disappeared like the morning dew, and all the splendid prospects of Pennsylvania vanished, "like the baseless fabric of a vision." In that event, this report will be found decidedly erroneous in many of its bearings. It has been calculated to a different meridian. The subject has been viewed in a different aspect. Notwithstanding the opposition raised by the terrors of the weak, the apprehensions of the timid, and the machinations of the factious, your committee cannot adopt the opinion, that Pennsylvania, heretofore foremost in the march of improvement, will hesitate, falter, and finally retrograde, in a course of policy essential to the prosperity, the character, and the best interest of the commonwealth, and strongly engrafted on the affections of the people.

In estimating the debts due the commonwealth for lands, it is difficult to find any certain data on which to found a calculation, and we have been obliged to adopt what is believed to be a medium of all the former estimates. The revenues derivable from that source are rapidly diminishing, and it is feared, will shortly disappear, if indulgence be much longer extended to the holders of unpatented lands. And it would seem partial and unjust, further to extend indulgence to the wealthy sections of the state, where the lands have been enjoyed from forty to eighty years without the payment of the purchase money, the lands in the mean time having greatly advanced in value. When by subsequent laws, the citizens of the newer and poorer counties have been required to pay in advance for their lands—especially as the citizens of the new counties are now taxed to supply that deficiency in the treasury, caused by withholding the purchase money of the lands in the old and rich counties.

The estimated value of the public improvements, in tabular statement A, may startle at first view, but the committee indulge the hope, that when the tabular statements B and C are examined, and the principles upon which they have been formed are subjected to the most rigid test, the estimate will appear to be a safe one, resulting from fair comparison and arithmetical deduction.

The completion of the state improvements, would, it is believed, give such an additional impetus to national industry and active business as to render your turnpike stocks, after that event, an available source of revenue, and increase rather than diminish the receipts from the roads. Such undoubtedly has been the effect of the construction of the Erie canal, parallel and near to the great leading turnpikes of the state of New York. Pennsylvania possesses abundance of mineral wealth, those crude and ponderous substances the best calculated to furnish employment for canals, whila the state of New York possesses comparatively few, and the committee, for the purpose of satisfying the incredulous, and submitting a safe estimate, have discarded this advantage, together with the difference in extent of our canals over those of New York, as also the discouraging effects of the unusual ice flood of the last season, and have instituted a comparison in the tabular statements B and C, founded on the actual operations and tolls, of the improvements of the respective states.

It will be perceived, in those statements that the estimated tolls the first year after the completion of the Pennsylvania ca-

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nals, are $805,732 00 which sum is found by the following mathematical process. The aggregate amount of tolls actually received on the New York canals for the three first years in which tolls were charged and while those canals were in an unfinished state, was $93,896 11. The aggregate amount of tolls actually received on the Pennsylvania canals for the three first years in which tolls were charged, and while those canals were in an unfinished state, was $120,503 30. The amount of tolls actually received on the New York canals, the first year after they were finished was $750,759, thus we have three given terms to find a proportional fourth term, by a familiar arithmetical process. As the aggregate receipts of the three first years are to the amount in the first year after the New York canals were finished, so are the aggregate receipts of the first three years on the Pennsylvania canals to the amount that will be received the first year after those canals shall have been finished; which is the aforesaid sum of $805,732; which sum is made the first term in the statements B and C; then adopting the average annual increase of the New York canals, and the eighth year's operations after the completion of the Pennsylvania canals will produce $1,608,336. A sum more than sufficient to meet the interest of thirty millions. The same legitimate comparison with the Schuylkill navigation, a coal region improvement, as exhibited in statement C, produces a result almost incredible, and yet we have not been able to detect any error in the principles which have led to the flattering conclusion.

By a reference to statement D, it will be perceived that the estimated balance in the treasury on the 31st day of October, 1833, amounts to $487,791 29; this is upon the supposition that all the loans of the present session shall have been called in before that day. Should this not be the case, the balance will be less by the difference between the interest and the premium on that portion of the loans not called in. And should further indulgence be extended to the holders of unpatented lands, as proposed by a bill now pending for that purpose, it is feared that the condition of the treasury will be injuriously affected by the measure.

STATEMENT A.

Whole amount of the state debt, including the loans and subscriptions for Union canal stock of the present session, to the 12th March, 1833.

Loans for canal and rail road purposes	$18,405,661 88
Loans not pertaining to canals and rail roads	1,840,000 00
Debts due to bridges, turnpikes, and miscellaneous objects	229,966 76
Union canal subscription, bearing an interest of 4½ per cent.	200,000 00
	$20,675,628 64

Public property of the commonwealth.

Bank stock - - - - - - - -	$2,108,700 00
Turnpike stock - - - - - - - -	2,060,100 00
Canal stock - - - - - - -	400,000 00
Bridge stock - - - - - - -	420,800 00
Due to the state for lands, (estimated)	2,000,000 00
Present value of the Pennsylvania canals and rail roads, on the supposition that they are to be finished, agreeable to the original design, (estimated)	25,000,000 00
	$31,989,600 00
Deduct the public debt	20,675,627 64
Property of the commonwealth, above the amount of the public debt	$11,313,972 36

STATEMENT B.

Statement showing the estimated increase of tolls on the Pennsylvania canals and rail roads, for the first seven years after they shall have been completed, calculated from the actual operations of the New York canals, for six successive years, commencing with the year 1826, (the first year after they were finished), and ending with the year 1831, both inclusive, the average annual increase being eleven and two-tenths per centum.

[*New York canals.*]	*Pennsylvania canals and rail roads.*	
$750,759	$805,732	1st year after finished
848,759	910,477	2d
897,365	962,374	3d
771,685	829,642	4th
1,050,923	1,111,720	5th
1,233,802	1,300,712	6th
	1,446,391	7th
	1,608,386	8th

STATEMENT C.

Table, showing the estimated increase of tolls on the Pennsylvania canals and rail roads, the first six years after they shall have been completed, calculated from the actual increase on the Schuylkill navigation, during the six successive years ending with the year 1832, the annual average increase being 36 per cent.

[*Schuylkill navigation.*]	*Pennsylvania canals and rail roads.*	
$43,108 77	$805,732	1st year after finished.
58,149 74	1,095,795	2d
87,111 00	1,490,281	3d
130,039 00	2,026,782	4th
148,165 95	2,756,423	5th
134,005 92	3,748,745	6th
240,455 78	5,098,293	7th

STATEMENT D.

An estimate of the receipts and payments at the treasury, during the present fiscal year, ending on the 31st October, 1833.

Receipts.

Permanent loans - - - - -	$3,668,680 00
Premium on do. - - - - - -	514,094 14
Lands and land office fees - - - - -	70,000 00
Auction commissions - - - - -	16,000 00
Auction duties - - - - - -	120,000 00
Dividends on bank stock - - - -	128,000 00
Dividends on canal, bridge and turnpike stock -	23,000 00
Tax on bank dividends - - - - -	43,000 00
Tax on offices - - - - - -	12,000 00
Tavern licenses - - - - -	58,000 00
Retailers' licenses - - - - - -	70,000 00
State maps - - - - - -	300 00
Pamphlet laws - - - - - -	80 00
Collateral inheritances - - - - -	65,000 00
Militia and exempt fines - - - - -	1,500 00
Canal tolls - - - - - -	200,000 00
Tin and clock pedlers' licenses - - -	3,500 00
Escheats - - - - - -	1,000 00
Tax on writs, &c. - - - - - -	20,000 00
Old debts and miscellaneous - - - -	1,000 00
County rates and levies, 1832 - - - -	124,344 00
Tax on personal property, 1832 - - - -	38,261 00
Fees of the secretary's office - - - -	500 00
County rates and levies, 1833 - - - -	70,000 00
Tax on personal property, 1833 - - - -	11,000 00
Girard bank bonus - - - - -	25,000 00
Western bank of Philadelphia do. - - - -	25,000 00
Manufacturers and Mechanics bank of Northern Liberties - - - - - -	15,000 00
	$5,320,159 14
Add balance in the treasury on the 1st November, 1832 - - - - - - -	117,167 16
	$5,437,326 30

Payments.

Commissioners of the fund for canal and rail road purposes - - - - - -	$3,138,680 00
Ordinary repairs on canals and rail roads	150,000 00
New works and improvements on old lines -	280,000 00
Damages by canals and rail roads -	100,000 00
Interest on loans - - - -	726,150 18
Turnpikes, roads, bridges, &c. - - -	44,262 67
Expenses of government - - -	210,000 00
Militia expenses - - - - -	20,000 00
Court martial expenses - - -	500 00
Pensions and gratuities - - - -	27,000 00
Education - - - - - -	4,000 00
Penitentiary at Pittsburg - - - -	31,000 00
do. at Philadelphia - - -	69,045 00
Conveying convicts and fugitives - - -	2,000 00
Miscellaneous - - - - -	6,000 00
House of refuge - - - - -	5,000 00
To refund canal treasury - - -	135,897 16
	$4,949,535 01
Receipts for the current year brought forward	$5,537,326 30
Deduct payments	4,949,535 01
Balance in the treasury 31st October, 1833,	$487,791 29

It only remains, to explain the reasons of the delay till the present time, of this report. It has heretofore been desirable to have an early report from the committee of ways and means, that the legislature might act with a full knowledge of the state of the finances. But since the passage of the act of the 16th March, 1832, "requiring the state treasurer to make an annual report on the subject of finance," the reasons for an early report, from the committee, have ceased to operate. In pursuance of that act, the state treasurer made a full report, on the 6th day of December last, giving an account of the fiscal operations of the government, more in detail, than could have been done by the committee, at the commencement of the session. That report, however, did not anticipate the new liabilities, that might be incurred, during the present session. A report from the committee, not embracing the important acts of the legislature, subsequent to the treasurer's report, would have been an idle ceremony, as it would not have furnished any additional light on the subject. Since the passage of the act of March last, it is expedient to delay the report of the committee till near the close of the session, in order that the large appropriations of the current session may be taken into consideration. The committee have embraced in this report the liabilities incurred by the legislation of this session down to the 12th of March, instant, together with one important bill, which has not yet passed, to wit, bill No. 297, as it passed the house of representatives, authorising the loan and appropriation of $530,000. The probability is so strong of its passage in some shape not materially varying from the said sum, that it was thought advisable to include it in the estimates.

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